



Petty Officer Alan Harvey kissing his wife, Sue, goodbye in Rosyth, Scotland, prior to departing on the Bicester, one of the British minesweepers being sent to the Gulf.

## Convoy Prepares to Sail As Gulf War Intensifies

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates

The air and artillery war between Iran and Iraq continued to build in intensity Monday with reports of new Iraqi air attacks on Iran and Iranian artillery barrages directed at the Iraqi city of Basra.

As the main combatants in the seven-year Gulf conflict continued their war of attrition, signs were building that a convoy of reflagged Kuwaiti tankers was ready to set sail under the protection of U.S. warships.

Four tankers, now under the U.S. flag, were reported by shipping sources Monday to have taken on their cargoes of crude oil at Kuwaiti ports. The tankers were said to be prepared to sail back through the Gulf now that the U.S. Navy has moved minesweeping capability into the region.

With another test of wills between the United States and Iran building over the tankers, an Iraqi military spokesman said Monday that Iranian shelling during the night had killed three persons and wounded seven others at its battered southern city of Basra.

The spokesman said 42 shells had struck Basra.

The U.S. amphibious assault ship Guadalcanal, which arrived in the Gulf on Sunday, anchored off Bahrain overnight but was reported

late Monday to be moving to a new position. The ship is carrying RH-53D Sea Stallion minesweeping helicopters to help clear the lanes for the return run of the tankers.

The helicopters were reported Monday to have been carrying out operations to the north of Bahrain.

A total of seven minesweepers from Britain and France left for the Gulf on Monday from their home ports.

Shipping sources who have tracked previous attacks in the Gulf said that they expected attempts to place mines in the path of the outward bound convoy, although perhaps in the southern portion of the Gulf rather than in the north.

Shipping experts say that the mines probably are dropped from the dhows that criss-cross the Gulf in large numbers carrying fishermen and goods.

This would explain the Iranian ability to continue placing mines even when there is a widespread alert. Dhows in waters of the United Arab Emirates reportedly are being checked carefully, following the sinking of a supply ship off Fujaira on Saturday.

Experts who have charted previous mine explosions believe that the mines often were put in place within an hour or so of the passing of a tanker in a very precise operation to hit a specific vessel moving through congested shipping lanes.

According to Yonhap, workers

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## Workers Rampage In Korea

Hyundai Lockout Sparks 20,000 In Unions to Riot

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Thousands of workers fought South Korean riot police in the southern industrial city of Ulsan on Monday after the Hyundai conglomerate locked them out of their plants.

Hyundai, a major force in the U.S. subcompact automobile market, and other companies in the export-driven South Korean economy have been among the hardest hit in weeks of strikes for higher pay, better working conditions and freer unions.

The street battles in Ulsan occurred at the beginning of annual military maneuvers, which officials said were being emphasized this year as a defense against "growing danger within and without."

About 60 people were reported injured in strike-related violence in Ulsan, Seoul and Taegu, a textile center 85 miles (about 140 kilometers) south of the capital.

The strikes began after President Chun Doo Hwan declared on June 30, following a month of anti-government protests, that he would accept opposition demands for such democratic reforms as direct presidential elections and less control over labor unions.

Authoritarian governments have virtually banned strikes since the South Korean "economic miracle" began in the 1970s, and they have kept wages low to make products cheaper abroad.

The government has stayed out of the labor disputes so far, but officials have said intervention may become necessary if they continue.

Labor unrest subsided over the weekend but was back again Monday with the lockouts in Ulsan.

Yonhap, the South Korean news agency, said about 20,000 workers of the six Hyundai companies went on a rampage after the lockouts.

It said workers gathered in a driving rain at Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., the country's largest shipyard, demanding that management negotiate with a new labor alliance embracing employees of all 12 Hyundai companies in Ulsan.

Chung Ju Young, head of the Hyundai group, rejected the alliance and said he would deal only with individual unions.

During a two-and-a-half-hour rally, workers burned an effigy of Mr. Chung and broke hundreds of windows, Yonhap said. Some of the protesters wore gas masks, and 2,000 riot policemen blocked a road from the shipyard to Ulsan, the report said.

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Wreckage from a Northwest Airlines plane is strewn along Middlebelt Road near Detroit. Interstate 94 crosses at rear.

## Rudolf Hess Dies in Spandau at 93

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Rudolf Hess, 93, the former deputy to Hitler, died Monday, the Western Allies announced.

A statement said Hess died in Spandau Prison in West Berlin. It did not give the cause of death.

"After the necessary arrangements have been made, the body of Rudolf Hess will be handed over for burial to the family residing in the Federal Republic of Germany," the Allies' written statement said.

In '41, Enigmatic Flight

By Michael Getler  
Washington Post Service

On the night of May 10, 1941, a twin-engine Messerschmitt-110

fighter plane lifted off the runway at Augsburg, Germany, and headed west in the darkness above the North Sea.

At the controls was a 47-year-old pilot whose jutting jaw, deep-set eyes and bushy brows were destined to become instantly recognizable in much of a world slipping deeper into the abyss of war.

The pilot was Rudolf Hess, deputy to Hitler and second in line, behind Hermann Goering, to succeed the Nazi Führer.

His destination was Scotland. Most historians believe even Hitler did not know about his objective: to arrange some kind of "peace" in the war with England before U.S.

forces entered the fighting and before Hitler's armies invaded the Soviet Union.

Four hours later, Hess bailed out over the Scottish countryside. It would be his last day of freedom.

When news of his bizarre escape was heard on BBC radio the next day, it stunned the world, enraged Hitler — who promptly portrayed Hess as a madman — and made Stalin, already nervous about a rumored German invasion, even more suspicious.

Hess failed to negotiate a peace, if that is what he intended. He wound up a prisoner in the Tower of London until the end of the war.

See HESS, Page 2

## Talks Proceed Cautiously in South Africa

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Representatives of the Anglo American Corp. and the National Union of Mineworkers failed to reach agreement Monday on ways to curb violence between striking miners and security forces.

Leaders of the miners' union and Anglo American, the largest mining company in South Africa, ended three hours of talks without an accord but agreed to resume discussions on Tuesday.

Two miners have been killed since the strike began Aug. 9, Marcel Golding, press secretary for the mine union, said that about 300 striking workers had been injured and another 300 had been arrested.

Bobby Godsell, a spokesman for Anglo American, which employs about 80 percent of the estimated 335,000 striking miners, said the talks on Monday had been "constructive" and that the company was considering proposals by the union to end the violence.

The union is seeking wage increases, premium pay for hazardous work, longer vacations and other improvements in benefits.

The government-run coal, oil and gas company, Sasol, said that one worker was killed and two were injured in fighting Sunday between supporters and opponents of a planned strike at facilities in Se-

See STRIKE, Page 2

## Jet Crash In Detroit Kills 154

Inquiry Is Begun Into Report That Plane Was Afire

The Associated Press

ROMULUS, Michigan — Investigators were checking reports Monday that a Northwest Airlines jetliner had been on fire before it crashed on a highway just after takeoff from Detroit Metropolitan Airport, killing 154 people.

It was the second deadliest crash in U.S. history.

Aboard Northwest Flight 255 were 147 passengers and six crew members, said Bob Gibbons, an airline spokesman in Minneapolis. At least 152 people on the plane were killed along with two on the ground, officials said, and at least six people on the ground were injured.

The plane was a McDonnell Douglas MD-80, an updated version of the DC-9. It was en route to Phoenix and suburban Los Angeles when it crashed in clear weather at 8:46 P.M. Sunday.

Witnesses said the jet was rocking from side to side and trailing fire before it plunged to the ground and broke into dozens of burning pieces on Middlebelt Road, near the airport in the Detroit suburb of Romulus. Some of the debris also fell on a car rental parking lot and on Interstate 94, the main route from Detroit to Chicago.

"When it hit the ground it just crumbled like a piece of paper," Joel Taylor, a motorist, told the Cable News Network. Then, he said, it exploded.

"It looks like a large bomb fell on Middlebelt Road," said Wayne County Executive Ed McNamara.

He said that a wing had clipped a car rental building near the airport and that the plane had then slid underneath a railroad trestle and smashed through the eastbound and westbound bridges of Interstate 94 onto Middlebelt Road.

A motorist and passenger in a vehicle were killed, a deputy sheriff said.

Among those injured was a 4-year-old girl who was in critical condition at the University of Michigan Medical Center in Ann Arbor, a hospital spokesman said. Rescue workers said they had found the girl in the wreckage under the body of a woman. There were conflicting reports about whether she had been on the plane.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were sent to the scene based on a report that there might have been an explosion before the crash, said John Anthony, an FBI spokesman in Detroit. The agents will check for any sign of a bomb, but there is no indication that there was a bomb on the plane, he said.

The FBI said in January that it

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## For Press, Fewer Nyets

In Stalin's Steel City, Local Newspaper Even Allows Criticism by an American

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MAGNITOGORSK, U.S.S.R.

— Openness, or *glasnost*, one of the watchwords of Soviet reform, took on a new meaning for residents of this steel-producing city last month when the local newspaper published a three-part series called "Magnitka Through American Eyes."

The author, Steve Kotkin, a 28-year-old scholar of Soviet economic history who spent six weeks here on an academic exchange, pulled a few punches. He described his view of life on the eastern slopes of the Ural Mountains, its pluses and its minuses.

"Services are on the whole horrible, worse than any criticism," he said. "Moreover, the city is poorly supplied with goods. Very rarely does one see such products as meat, cheese or porridge."

In an analysis that also spoke about problems of crime and poverty in the United States, Mr. Kotkin said he was amazed to meet Russian families who waited 15 years to get an apartment. He had high words of praise for the warmth of the average Magnitogorsk, as the locals are called, but chided the "dogmatic, even rude, manners" of certain leading citizens, and spoke his mind about excessive controls on information and the average Russian's poor knowledge of Soviet history.

Two years ago, such an outspoken article anywhere in the Soviet Union would have been unthinkable. A year ago, it might have appeared in the fashionably progressive Moskovskiy Novosti, or Moscow News, a weekly that circulates abroad in five languages, and even then it would have caused a stir.

The fact that it was printed in the heart of the Soviet Union, in a city Stalin built at the height of industrialization, is a sign that the official

policy of *glasnost* has made some impact outside Moscow.

The loosening of controls on the press is one of the most visible changes to have taken place in the Soviet Union over the last two years. National newspapers and magazines, led by Moscow News, Ogonek (Beacon) and a few others, were the first to follow the calls for openness, probing into such occasions

as the death of a dissident, the taboo subjects of prostitution and the Stalin era, drug addiction and misdeeds of party officials.

Now, gradually, the trend is spreading to the provinces, although not without opposition. In the Amur region in the Soviet Far East, the regional Communist Party committee publicly censured a district party official last month for trying to keep the local newspaper from publishing critical articles on personnel policies. Cases have been reported of local authorities fabricating "hooliganism" charges against reporters.

The new openness can in no way be confused with independence. Soviet newspapers are official organs, with each publication tied to an official organization. On the local level, the main newspapers are the mouthpieces of the local Communist Party, and their front pages are given over to the same diet of announcements and speeches as the national party newspaper, Pravda, back in Moscow.

Information remains tightly controlled and, despite complaints from a few prominent journalists, certain areas of government — defense, foreign affairs and the KGB — are out of bounds for journalistic criticism. Because of this continuing sensitivity, major front-page stories in the West — the

See GLASNOST, Page 2

## Kiosk Terror Suspect Seized in U.K.

LONDON (AP) — Detectives have arrested a 28-year-old Arab research assistant in the port town of Hull and uncovered a cache of explosives, bomb-making equipment and weapons destined for use in terrorist attacks in Europe, Scotland and Saudi Arabia.

The discovery came last week in an investigation of the attempted murder last month of an Arab political cartoonist, Ali Naji Awad al-Adhami.

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# A Russian 'Drunk-o-Log': Alcoholics Anonymous in Moscow

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — On Sunday morning, in a hotel room across a square from the Kremlin, four men with histories of craving and despair held hands and began a meeting that they hoped would keep them sober for the day.

Three were Americans and the fourth was a Russian, believed to be the first to join Alcoholics Anonymous.

"I started drinking when I was 14," the Russian began when his turn came in the round of confessions, called, in AA jargon, the "drunk-o-log."

He proceeded to describe a history of binges on wine, vodka, after-shave lotion and window cleaner; a broken marriage; career failures; and repeated hospitalization, much like the nightmares reported daily at such meetings in dozens of countries.

Alcoholics Anonymous had not been allowed in the Soviet Union, in part because of official misgivings about an organization that works outside governmental control and invites its members to turn over their life "to the care of God."

The principles at the core of AA — self-help, protection of privacy and searing honesty about shameful behavior — are alien notions in the Soviet Union.

"There is still a stigma in this country about alco-

holism," said J.W. Carty, an American visiting Moscow as chairman of a fledgling exchange program to combat alcoholism and drug abuse. "In the United States, we have a former first lady, movie stars and athletes — it's almost a status symbol to come out as a recovering alcoholic. There's nothing like that here."

But Soviet officials have suddenly taken a keen interest in the AA program as a way of reinforcing Mikhail S. Gorbachev's campaign to curtail drinking. Soviet physicians who were guided by Mr. Carty through the New York drug and alcohol scene last month said they had been deeply impressed by their visits to AA meetings, and they returned with AA literature printed in Russian.

The literature distributed in Moscow was translated from a version devised by a New York chapter for atheists and agnostics. References to God have been replaced by "a Higher Power."

The meeting Sunday morning included two Americans in Moscow on business, an American who lives in the country, and the Russian. A reporter was allowed to sit in on the condition that none of the participants be identified.

The Russian, who is 35 and has the weary eyes of a drinker, said he heard of AA early this year on a Canadian religious broadcast and wrote to request a booklet. The booklet listed a New York address. He

wrote, and an American member in Moscow contacted him.

The Russian attended his first meeting Wednesday but said he felt inhibited by the presence of two Soviet doctors as observers. The Americans assured him that as a rule no one but alcoholics attend meetings.

He was doubtful that Alcoholics Anonymous would take hold in the Soviet Union. Without official involvement, he said, it will not be permitted. With official involvement, alcoholics will be afraid to come, fearful that their drinking problem will be used against them.

"You're leaving, and I'll stay here alone," he told the Americans. "What can I say to my friends? I'm a member of AA. Come to me and we'll stop drinking!" They'll just laugh.

"Yes, they'll laugh," one of the Americans agreed. "But when they see you next Sunday and you're still sober, they'll laugh a little bit less."

The Russian was skeptical but agreed to meet again with the Americans and to let his name be given out to other Russians.

The latest Soviet anti-drinking campaign, one of many over the decades, began more than two years ago with a series of measures: The drinking age was raised to 21, sale hours were sharply curtailed, new penalties were introduced for public drunkenness and the price

of vodka was raised until a bottle costs about two days' wages.

According to official figures, liquor sales have dropped by half. As a result, life expectancy statistics in the Soviet Union have turned upward again, after years of decline.

But many Soviet alcoholics have turned to moonshine and alcohol-based products. Pravda reported last week that the city of Marmansk had decided to ban the sale of men's cologne until after 2 P.M., when the liquor stores open.

Some Western experts, like Vladimir Trend of Duke University, say that the prohibition program cannot work for long unless it is accompanied by a major commitment to counseling and rehabilitation programs. The Russian who attended the AA meeting on Sunday agreed.

"We have hospitals, but when you leave the hospital you're back in a world where everybody drinks," he said. "I was in the hospital about five times. While I was in, I wouldn't drink for a month. The next day after I got out, I'd drink again."

Mr. Gorbachev's program has made alcoholics more desperate, he said, forcing them to sell their belongings and to resort to drinking such things as after-shave lotion. But it has not stopped them from being alcoholics.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bhopal Victims Offered Interim Sum

NEW DELHI (NYT) — The Union Carbide Corp. offered on Monday to deposit \$4.6 million with an Indian court as an interim relief payment for victims of the December 1984 gas disaster at Bhopal. More than 2,000 people died following the release of a lethal substance from the plant, and many more are suffering from long-term health problems.

Attorneys for India, which is seeking more than \$3 billion in damages from the American corporation, said they needed time to discuss the offer. Initially, the Indian attorney-general, K. Parasaran, had dismissed the offer as "chicken feed."

Later, he apparently changed his position and was quoted by the Press Trust of India news agency as adding that "the good will" generated by the gesture could "form the basis of future negotiations" on compensation and rehabilitation.

### Taiwan Indicts 5 in Political Protest

TAIPEI (AFP) — Three prominent Taiwanese opposition politicians and two leaders of a rightist group were indicted by a district court in Taipei on Monday for their role in protests that left several people injured in June, a court official said.

Hsieh Chang-ching, a member of the Taipei city council; Hung Chi-chang, who sits in the National Assembly; and Chiang Kai-shek were charged with disrupting public order and interfering with the police. They are members of the Democratic Progressive Party, which was formed a year ago in defiance of a ban on the creation of new parties.

Two members of the rightist Anti-Communist Patriot Front, Hsu Cheng-sung and Wu Tung-chi, were indicted for inciting clashes between their followers and members of the opposition group by staging a counterdemonstration.

### Montazeri Associate Is Found Guilty

PARIS (AFP) — Mehdi Hashemi, a coordinator of Iranian activities abroad until his arrest in November 1986, was found guilty Monday of having "spread corruption on earth," the official Iranian news agency said.

The Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Paris, said Mr. Hashemi's trial before a religious tribunal in Tehran had ended but the court was still deliberating on the sentence. The conviction carries a possible death penalty.

During the trial, which opened Thursday, Mr. Hashemi was found guilty on the strength of his own confessions and of evidence contained in his dossier, IRNA said. He is a relative by marriage and a close associate of Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, the designated successor to the supreme Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.



Tamils speaking with Indian troops in Jaffna.

### India Assures Tamil Rebels on Arms

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — The biggest Sri Lankan guerrilla group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, has agreed to hand over the rest of its arms Tuesday after assurances from India, an Indian Embassy spokesman said Monday.

The rebels halted the hand-over last week, demanding assurances from New Delhi that they would be safe without weapons. Indian sources estimated that the rebels had turned in less than half of their arms.

India signed an accord with Sri Lanka last month to end the Tamils' four-year war for a separate state and sent 7,000 troops to the island to supervise a cease-fire and the surrender of weapons.

### For the Record

Responsibility for arson attacks on the West German clothing company Adler has been claimed by a leftist feminist group, Rote Zora, the authorities said Monday in Karlsruhe. Adler said the weekend attacks on eight branches caused damage estimated at 35 million Deutsche marks (\$19 million).

All eight passengers in a West German minibus were killed Monday in a head-on collision with a truck outside the northern Greek city of Salonica, the police said.

The second of the septuplets born in Liverpool on Saturday died Monday, and doctors said the other five faced a tough battle for survival. The four girls and three boys were three months premature. (Reuters)

Charges were dropped in Beirut on Monday against Sergeant Ibrahim Degher, one of two persons detained in connection with the murder in June of Prime Minister Rashid Karami. (Reuters)

### TRAVEL UPDATE

Six flights by El Al Airlines to Europe were disrupted Monday when some pilots reported sick in a dispute over vacation time. About 1,000 passengers had to be rebused with other airlines or put on later El Al flights. (Reuters)

Swiss guides ended a monthlong boycott of the Matterhorn and are again taking climbers up the 14,690-foot (4,478-meter) peak. The guides, who charge \$330 a climb, had kept off the mountain since July 15 when snow and winds made the ascent too dangerous. (Reuters)

### Correction

The wrong Neville Chamberlain was mentioned Monday in William Safire's column On Language. The person referred to was not the eventual prime minister of Britain. He was a career army officer named Neville Francis FitzGerald Chamberlain, who later became Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, 1856-1944.

### CRASH: Inquiry Begins in Detroit

(Continued from Page 1) was investigating alleged tampering with Northwest planes at the Minneapolis airport. The Detroit Free Press said last month that the airline had brought in security guards to combat minor acts of vandalism involving ground equipment.

Mr. Gibbons, the Northwest spokesman, said the FBI investigation of a possible bomb was routine. "I wouldn't jump to any conclusions about the FBI involvement," he said.

He said there was no evidence of possible sabotage in the crash, and he would not comment on recent union problems that Northwest has had in Detroit.

Authorities said there was looting at the site shortly after the plane crashed, with some people carrying away debris. Six persons were arrested.

The area was cordoned off Monday, and investigators from the National Transportation Safety Board investigators were on the scene.

Jerry Linton, a Federal Aviation Administration official, said taped conversations between air traffic controllers and crew members had not been reviewed. Controllers wit-

nessed the crash, but Mr. Linton gave no further details. The jet's "black box," or flight data recorder, has been recovered, officials said.

Shortly after it was airborne, there were reports that the plane began banking to the left and banking to the right," said Don Zochert, an FAA spokesman in Chicago.

The Detroit airport was also the scene of a fatal crash on March 4, when a Northwest Airlines commuter plane lost power while landing and crashed and burned, killing nine persons.

The deadliest crash in the United States took place on May 25, 1979, when an American Airlines DC-10 crashed after takeoff at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago, killing 272 people on board and three on the ground.

Sunday's accident was the first major commercial plane crash in the United States since Aug. 31, 1986, when an Aeromexico DC-9 collided with a small plane over Los Angeles suburb.

## HESS: Hitler's Former Deputy Dies in Spandau at 93

(Continued from Page 1)

Then he was sent back to Germany to stand trial at Nuremberg.

His flight, the mystery that still surrounds it, and the suspicions that it unleashed and that still linger in Soviet history books, marked Hess as perhaps the strangest man in the strange cast of characters that made up Hitler's hierarchy.

Hess, in letters and cryptic conversations with a few friends before he took off, indicated that his aim was to try to convince the British that it was senseless to continue the fighting between the two countries.

Later the Soviet Union came to believe his mission was really to inform the British about the secret Nazi invasion plan called "Operation Barbarossa."

The idea, Moscow felt, was to encourage Britain to strike a deal in which the Allies would not open up a second front to distract Hitler from the attack against the Soviet Union, or even to have Britain join

Germany in a push against the Bolsheviks.

Britain, the German rationale supposedly went, could not possibly benefit from a future Europe overrun by Communists if Hitler's armies were defeated. The Russians have long suspected that the Allies delayed the invasion of Europe until it was clear that the Soviet Union was going to overpower Hitler in the East.

Hess made his flight six weeks before the invasion of the Soviet Union.

On Oct. 1, 1946, at Nuremberg, Hess was found not guilty of war crimes or crimes against humanity, but guilty of conspiracy and crimes against peace. The man Hitler had affectionately called "mein Hessel" was sentenced to life in prison.

At his trial, Hess declined to defend himself or shed any light on his mission.

On July 18, 1947, the blue steel gates of century-old Spandau Prison, an ugly red-brick fortress on the outskirts of Berlin, swung open, and Hess, along with six other top Nazis, entered.

There were no other prisoners in Spandau, which was then to be used exclusively by the four Allies — the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union — to house war criminals. Hess was prisoner No. 7 in cell 23.

By 1966, he was alone in the 600-cell fortress. His fellow inmates had either died or completed their sentences. A 100-man guard detachment rotated duty monthly between the four powers.

Visits by his wife, Ilse, or his son, Wolf Rüdiger Hess, now a Munich

architect-engineer, were to be limited to one a month between them, meaning only one could come each month. But Hess in fact refused to have any visitors until Nov. 18, 1964, when he agreed to see his Nuremberg lawyer.

There is nothing to suggest that Hess was ever repentant about his devotion to Hitler and the Führer's ideals.

Hess was born in Alexandria, Egypt, on April 26, 1894, the son of a German wholesale merchant. He went to business school, joined the infantry in World War I, and, like Hitler, despised at what happened to Germany after the war.

At 24 he entered the University of Munich and fell under the spell of Karl Haushofer, who mixed political theories, persuasion, dreams and astrology in a way that influenced Hess and Hitler.

In 1920 Hess heard Hitler speak for the first time, and joined the Nazi Party. When his fanatical devotion came to Hitler's attention, they became close associates.

After the failure of the "beer-hall putsch" in Munich on Nov. 8, 1923, Hess fled with Hitler into the Bavarian Alps. After they were captured and jailed, it was to Hess that Hitler dictated "Mein Kampf."

In 1932 Hitler named Hess head of the Nazi Party's central political commission. A year later, Hess was Hitler's deputy. By 1935, he had added his name to legislation that eventually would spell doom for European Jews. By 1938, he was in Hitler's war-planning circle.

After the war, interest in his fate faded, except for the persistent efforts of his son to get him freed.



Rudolf Hess

Then, as Hess moved into his third decade in Spandau, his solitary life in the enormous prison began to inspire an eerie fascination on the part of the public.

In 1959 he had tried to commit suicide, an act he would repeat almost 20 years later. In 1969 he became sick with ulcers and was taken briefly to a British hospital, his first trip outside Spandau. Later that year he finally agreed to see his wife and son.

By the mid-1970s, sentiment for freeing Hess had begun to grow in some quarters. The United States, Britain and France had also come around to the idea. But the Soviet Union, which under the four-power agreement has veto power, would not hear of it.

## STRIKE: Negotiations Stall

(Continued from Page 1)

cunda, about 65 miles (100 kilometers) east of Johannesburg.

The Chemical Workers Industrial Union said two men had died. A Sasol spokesman, Jan Kryauw, said that nearly all of the 15,000 chemical and mine workers were at their jobs Monday at the Secunda facilities.

The union said the strike was suspended after its members were attacked by groups of workers allegedly organized by management. Sasol denied that it had organized strikebreakers.

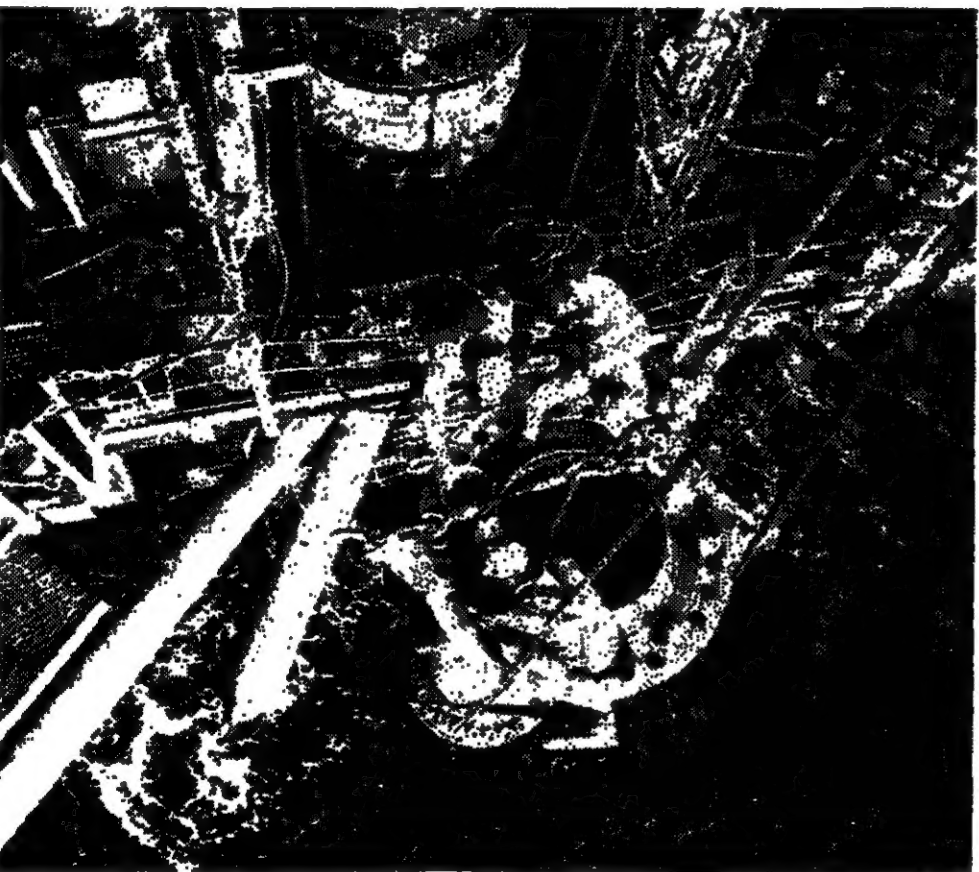
In Cape Town, President Pieter W. Botha attacked the domestic and foreign media, accusing them of distorting his policies, and pledged action against independent leftist newspapers.

Speaking in Parliament, Mr. Botha renewed attacks on foreign television journalists and accused one unnamed South African newspaper of lying in its editorials.

But he reserved most of his wrath for independently funded leftist newspapers and free-lance agencies.

"Most of these unashamedly support leftist and revolutionary groups," he said. "The entire matter concerning alternative media and alternative news agencies will have to be investigated and dealt with."

(AP, AFP, Reuters)



Engineers working Monday to save the Ekofisk Center from sinking in the North Sea.

## Sinking North Sea Oil Rigs Being Jacked Up

Reuters

OSLO — Engineers began jacking up the decks on four oil platforms Monday in the final phase of a project to save the sinking Ekofisk Center, a Norwegian facility, from the North Sea.

The four multistory platforms, weighing a total of 250,000 tons, must be lifted simultaneously to avoid severing a maze of intercon-

necting catwalks and oil production pipelines.

After cutting the fixed platforms' 35 steel legs, the engineers were using 68 huge hydraulic jacks to raise the decks 20 feet (six meters). Then extension pieces will be inserted to restore a safe clearance from the highest waves.

Ekofisk, on the southern end of the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, is the victim of seabed subsi-

dence, in which a field's soft, porous rock reservoir is crushed by the weight of the earth's crust as its oil is extracted.

The field has sunk about 12 feet since it first started yielding oil and gas in 1971, and it continues to sink at a rate of about eight inches a year, said geologists for Phillips Petroleum, operator of the oil field.

About 1,300 engineers are taking part in the \$600 million rescue project.

"The platforms must be kept completely level during the lift," a Phillips spokesman said. "We have a margin of error of just a few millimeters."

Ekofisk is a main junction for pipelines from other Norwegian fields feeding an oil pipe to Emden in Britain and a gas line to Emden, West Germany.

The 22-day jack-up operation has cut off about 30 percent of Norway's one-million barrel a day oil output and nearly 70 percent of its total gas output.

Valery Kucher, editor of the Magnitogorsk Worker, the man who decided to run Mr. Kotkin's pieces, can recall the days when writing about the problems of water supply in the city was "not acceptable." No one told him not to, he says; he just didn't. Now his press is ahead of even the Moscow press in answering questions on readers' minds.

The number of questions is growing. Two years ago, the paper, with a circulation of 119,000, got 6,000 to 7,000 letters a year. Now the number is 12,000, Mr. Kucher said.

From the start, glasnost has been presented as a main agent of the reforms of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev — a way to expose the resistance, mismanagement and corruption of mid-level bureaucrats reluctant to part with the privileges of power. A turning point in the campaign came last January when, at a meeting of the party's Central Committee, Mr. Gorbachev issued a call for greater "democratization" of society.

Editors differ in their interpretation of openness. In Stavropol, where Mr. Gorbachev was party first secretary for eight years, local editors say criticism of mismanagement was encouraged long before glasnost became a national password. Yet, in their view, Moscow News goes too far.

"It is flirting with issues," said Boris Kuchmayev, editor of the Stavropol Pravda. "I think it is really for foreigners."

The "democratizing" role of newspapers and public opinion is still highly circumscribed, and changes in the party leadership are still made by a small group of people, often acting on orders from above. The removal last December of a Kazakh as Kazakhstan's party first secretary, and his replacement by a Russian — the cause of a two-day riot in Alma-Ata, capital of the Kazakh republic — was an example not of "democratization" but of the long reach of Moscow's arm.

Nonetheless, with newspapers chiming in against widespread "shortcomings," personnel changes are continuing across the country as the older generation of leaders, groomed in the style of Leonid I. Brezhnev, is moved out to make way for younger ones. A new, Gorbachev-style "people's approach" is now expected. What local leaders are unavailable, readers write to their newspapers to complain, and editors print the letters.

This year in Magnitogorsk, after a loosening of nomination procedures, more than 50 percent of city council members were changed in local elections. "We became younger," said Mayor Mikhail Lyseynko, who has been in the job only eight months. "It is not like the period of stagnation when people figured they were there for life."

Yet, as many Soviet citizens complain, the new demands put on officials have produced few results. It turns out that airing a problem in public does not necessarily bring about its resolution.

"It seems to me," wrote S. Chugunov in a letter to the Magnitogorsk Worker, "in the struggle to rectify shortcomings, we are talking more than we are doing. The newspaper is writing 'hot' material. And yet, so far, changes are few."

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## Planned General Strike Protesting Noriega Rule Seems to Fail in Panama

**The Associated Press**  
PANAMA CITY — Most businesses opened as usual here Monday, despite an opposition call for a nationwide general strike aimed at forcing the removal of the top Panamanian military commander.

## U.S. Envoys Are Accused In Managua

**The Associated Press**  
MANAGUA — The government newspaper Barricada has reported that two U.S. diplomats incited weekend demonstrations by dissidents that were broken up by the police.

Barricada identified the diplomats as John Modiano, the U.S. Embassy chargé d'affaires, and Gary Grappon, a vice consul. Accompanying the article, which appeared Sunday, were two photographs said to be of Mr. Grappon observing the two demonstrations.

We have no comment for the moment," a U.S. Embassy spokesman, Alberto Fernandez, said in a telephone interview.

Witnesses said 10 demonstrators were arrested in the two protests, organized by opposition groups on Saturday to test the government's commitment to a peace plan agreed to by Nicaragua and four other Central American nations.

But a statement by the Interior Ministry said that two demonstrators had been arrested — Lino Hernández, president of the Permanent Commission on Human Rights, and Alberto Sabido, secretary-general of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party — and had been sentenced to 30 days in jail for disturbing the peace.

## LATIN: U.S. Debating Peace Plan

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
Nicaraguan government and would mean the end of the insurgency, known as contras, whom the administration has supported so fervently.

The Guatemala plan sets a Nov. 7 deadline for a cease-fire, so it is likely that fighting would continue in Nicaragua past Sept. 30, when the current U.S. appropriation for military aid to the contras expires.

Administration officials said that one possibility is to ask Congress for military aid for the six-week period ending Nov. 7.

As part of their effort to increase

sands of extra policemen and soldiers to patrol the capital.

The strike call was the fourth in two months aimed at General Manuel Antonio Noriega, considered the power behind President Eric Arturo Delvalle's administration.

Despite the strike call, public transportation operated normally and most banks, the city's two largest grocery chains and hundreds of other business establishments opened their doors to customers.

Even in the fashionable and tourist centers, where previous strikes were almost totally effective, department stores and shops operated normally.

The one-day strike was called by the National Civic Crusade, a coalition of more than 100 business, professional, student and political groups that has led the anti-Noriega movement since early June.

The coalition also scheduled an afternoon demonstration in front of the attorney general's office to protest an Aug. 4 order for the arrest of six opposition leaders on charges of armed insurrection. The men went into hiding the next day to avoid arrest.

The last general strike, called by the coalition in late July, brought business to a virtual standstill in the capital and many other parts of the country for two days.

"I would expect similar effectiveness" on Monday, said Ricardo Arias Calderón, president of the Christian Democratic Party, "save in certain areas where the government has been bringing strong pressure."

The crisis was triggered June 6, when General Noriega's former second-in-command, Colonel Roberto Díaz Herrera, publicly accused the general of corruption, election fraud and a role in the 1981 death of General Omar Torrijos, then the Panamanian leader, and the 1985 murder of Hugo Spadafora, an opposition leader.

## White House Cuts Its Estimate For 1987 Budget Gap

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration estimated Monday that the U.S. budget deficit, helped by a one-time tax windfall, would ease to \$158.4 billion this year from a record \$220.7 billion last year.

The Office of Management and Budget said, however, that the deficit would creep back up in 1988-89 if Congress took no action to further reduce the gap between receipts and spending.

Even so, the administration's new forecasts of a \$161.4 billion deficit in 1988 and a \$165.9 billion shortfall in 1989 were far more optimistic than those of private and congressional economists.

The report made official what administration and congressional leaders have known for some time: The Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing law's \$144 billion deficit target for 1987 and its \$108 billion target for 1988 cannot be met.

The new estimate is down from a projected \$173.2 billion deficit for the 1987 fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30. The estimate foresees \$18.1 billion more in 1987 revenue than the White House envisioned earlier, with 1987 receipts projected at \$238.5 billion and spending at \$1,017 billion. A windfall from changes in the tax code that took effect Jan. 1 was credited for most of the revision.

The subcommittee, the contempt findings and a series of legal skirmishes in the last six weeks were disclosed Friday.

It is now 12 noon Greenwich Mean Time, and we would like everyone to link up at centers all over this planet," intoned a tanned, blond man.

A thousand hopeful "Oms," "Aahs" and "Ohs" were heard. It was a sound fit for a cathedral, and it went on with no interruption for the next hour. Several people held their crystals up to the sun. At 9, someone began playing bongo drums, and this part of the Harmonic Convergence was over.

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circle, and around that a sand painting of a map of the world.

Some people had hunkers of rock crystal fastened on chains around their necks. Others clasped crystals the size of dinner rolls and waved at the sky. "They are frozen light, energy," a woman said.

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"Surrender to Mother Earth," she called across the seated, silent mass. "This is our spaceship! Let's all clean up our room."

Not long after this a second woman, heavily made up and carrying a drum, declared that the time had arrived to prepare for a two-hour meditation.

"May I suggest that we please be quiet and respect the silence," she said. "We agreed to have total silence until 8:40 — that was the agreement — because people are meditating all over the world."

Soon after that, a woman in a long purple robe stood in the center of the sand circle. "We're going to make a couch ceremony," she said, holding her shell out toward the crowd.

When everyone blew on the shells, the sound was a little like a traffic jam. Or the sound of seals escaping from the zoo.

"You shouldn't announce the ceremony," the woman with the drum said to those seated around her. "You just do it. If you announce it, it breaks the..." She caught herself, and sighed. "That woman, she is so obnoxious."

The couch-wielders turned toward the rising sun. "They already did that direction," the drum lady muttered.

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Senator Albert Gore Jr. with his father, a former senator.

## Gore Courts the South as a Local Boy Made Good

**By Robin Toncr**  
**New York Times Service**  
DALLAS — Former Senator Ralph W. Yarborough, packing 34 years of Democratic fervor, bounced onstage to the tune of "The Yellow Rose of Texas" and delivered the introduction.

Senator Albert Gore Jr., he declared, is a "typical American" — married and the father of four children, a veteran of the Vietnam War, a farmer and a native of Tennessee, "our sister state." Yes, he is young, Mr. Yarborough acknowledged, "but Jesus Christ never lived to see the age of this fellow."

Mr. Gore took the podium, every inch the smooth, 39-year-old scion of the New South, by way of Harvard and a Washington preparatory school. "I'm here as a candidate for president," he told Texas members of the AFL-CIO, the largest trade U.S. organization, in Austin. "I'm here as a Tennesseean. I'm here as someone from this area, the South and the Southwest."

As late summer settles on Texas and the Deep South, Mr. Gore has come courting, asserting a claim to the affection of a region. He does not lack confidence. "I believe very strongly that my candidacy offers the best chance of unifying our party," he said. "I believe I'm more electable than any of the other candidates."

This was supposed to be an election rich with destiny for Southern Democrats, with the region crisscrossing an early and important influence in the March 8 nominating contest, collectively labeled "Super Tuesday."

But so far, only Mr. Gore has reached for the prize. Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas looked long and hard at the race but turned away. Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas thought about it, then thought again. And Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, probably the candi-

date closest to the hearts of many Democratic leaders in the region, has shown few symptoms of presidential fever and has not made a final decision.

While the others pondered, Mr. Gore plunged in, formally declaring his candidacy in June in Carthage, Tennessee, with his father, former Senator Albert Gore Sr., proudly looking on.

Party leaders in the South say his Tennessee roots will earn him consideration from many Southern Democrats, but there are limits to regional pride. Like the other candidates, he must still introduce himself to much of the region, and he must move beyond the description that one top Democrat characterized as common: "The young fellow from Tennessee."

"He comes across very well," said Calvin Smyre, a Georgia state representative who has watched Mr. Gore campaign. "But the youth and the Southern aspect of it have not caught fire yet."

Mr. Gore's supporters urge patience. "We've finally got a Democrat we can elect president," declared Buddy Temple, a prominent Texas Democrat. Mr. Gore himself presents his "electability" as a central part of his appeal.

That quality is an obsession for many Southern Democrats, who have watched Republican victories at the top of the ticket erode Democratic strength below. In the 1984 campaign, many of the region's Democrats looked to Senator John Glenn of Ohio as the "electable" candidate who would reclaim the conservative Southern voter.

"We thought we had it won," said George W. Bramblett, a Dallas lawyer who backed Mr. Glenn. "But for some reason, he didn't have the spark."

This year, Mr. Bramblett held a reception for Mr. Gore at his home in North Dallas, even

though he remains uncommitted. "I think Gore might have the spark," Mr. Bramblett said. And what if Senator Nunn were to enter? "That could be difficult."

In his trip through Texas, Mr. Gore was staking out the middle ground. He noted that other Democrats had quickly declared their opposition to the nomination of Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court, but he said he believed Mr. Bork "deserves a fair hearing." On the other hand, he noted that he had "grave reservations" about Mr. Bork and that he had voted against the confirmation of William H. Rehnquist as chief justice.

Mr. Gore underscored his commitment to a strong defense but also to the pursuit of arms control agreements. He said that although the nation's involvement in the Gulf was the result of mistakes by the Reagan administration, "Now that we're there, I personally think it would be a mistake to respond to Iranian saber rattling by a sudden and precipitous withdrawal."

When pressed to specify the message of his campaign, he spoke disparagingly of "a bumper sticker" approach to politics.

When pressed again, he said, "I'm the raging moderate, a fresh start for America, the most electable candidate."

One of his supporters, Dick Lodge, chairman of the Tennessee Democratic Party, said, "It is harder to craft a message as a moderate, centrist candidate than as one who has an issue to grind on day after day."

Mr. Gore said he planned vigorous campaigning for the Iowa caucuses and the New Hampshire primary and that he must do "well" in those states to build credibility as a national candidate. He does not define "well."

In the South, his supporters say his campaign should get a boost if Mr. Nunn unambiguously removes himself from the running.

## Espionage 101: Retired CIA Spy Holds a Seminar

**By Hilary Scout**  
**New York Times Service**

WASHINGTON — "So you're interested in intelligence?" said the retired spy to the economist, the unemployed college graduate, the university administrator, the two marines, the electrical engineer, the Korean native, the businesswoman, the young man with a criminal justice degree and the others gathered in a narrow room on the third floor of a Washington storefront one recent evening.

This was a class, "Careers in Covert Operations," a seminar offered from time to time over the last two years by a Washington continuing education program, First Class, which recently saw a good promotional opportunity if there ever was one.

"Oliver North has Washington 'buzzing' with talk of covert operations," said the course announcer. "Are you ready for the hard-core career facts?"

The fee: \$17. The time: 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. Extra inducement: A possible free dinner for two at a Washington restaurant for those who showed up in sunglasses and trenchcoats.

The teacher, with slicked-back hair, hollow cheeks and shifty blue eyes, was David Atlee Phillips, a full-time officer for the Central Intelligence Agency from 1954 to 1975.

He was a spy in Chile, Cuba, Lebanon, Guatemala, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Brazil and Venezuela. He helped plan the Bay of Pigs operation in the early 1960s. In 1973 he came to Washington to become CIA chief of Latin American operations.

This is a man who used to endure the disdain of Washington hostesses when he would have to tell them that all he did for a living was push paper at the State Department when he had actually spent the afternoon conferring with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Richard Helms, the director of central intelligence.

Ex-Meese Adviser Is Ordered Jailed

**New York Times Service**  
NEW YORK — The former financial adviser to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and the adviser's business partner have been ordered jailed on contempt charges after refusing to comply with subpoenas issued by a federal grand jury investigating allegations of corruption at Wedtech Corp.

The subpoenas, issued in May, ordered W. Franklin Chinn, the former adviser and a former director of Wedtech, and his partner, R. Kent London, to authorize foreign banks and financial institutions to turn over records of their accounts.

The subpoenas, the contempt findings and a series of legal skirmishes in the last six weeks were disclosed Friday.

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A thousand hopeful "Oms," "Aahs" and "Ohs" were heard. It was a sound fit for a cathedral, and it went on with no interruption for the next hour. Several people held their crystals up to the sun. At 9, someone began playing bongo drums, and this part of the Harmonic Convergence was over.

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This is a man who says he almost had to lie to President John F. Kennedy to protect his cover when, upon introduction at a crowded embassy reception in Mexico City, Kennedy immediately began to grill him about his line of work.

This is a man who says that when spying is for women, what this line of work is really like.

He told them there are all kinds of intelligence jobs: the overt kind where you can work for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and say you work for the FBI for example, and the clandestine kind where

work, said Mr. Phillips, who, by the way, is not a fan of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North for his covert actions in the Iran-contra affair.

"There are many intelligence officers who believe that Oliver North is a hero," he said after the seminar was over, "and there are others who wonder if perhaps the second-oldest profession isn't being run by amateurs." He added: "I'm one of the latter."

You have to lie to your neighbors, he advised. You have to know how to break laws in countries around the world. You have to be evasive with your family, even though they know you are a spy. In short, you lead a double life.

A 23-year-old marine, who divulged his occupation but, like any good spy, would not give his name, said he thought that was just great. Covert Action — capital C, capital A — he said, was "a dream."

He said that sometimes — as in the recent Iran-contra escapades — it might "seem a little extreme." But, the aspiring intelligence officer said, "Sometimes things need to be done."

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## Gephardt Hires Hart Aides

**New York Times Service**

WASHINGTON — The Democratic presidential campaign of Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri has reaped a delayed harvest from the political demise of Gary Hart by hiring five former key Hart aides.

Joe Trippi, deputy political director for the former senator from Colorado, has become deputy campaign manager for Mr. Gephardt. Dan Calegari, Mr. Hart's political director in the Northeast, is now Mr. Gephardt's deputy political director.

John Poulson, who was to manage the "Super Tuesday" states for Mr. Hart, becomes Southern regional director for Mr. Gephardt. Frederick Reiter shifts from Mr. Hart's Western coordinator to Mr. Gephardt's Jude Barry, an assistant to the political director of the Hart campaign, is budget director for the Gephardt effort.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Market's Having Fun

American stock prices have tripled in five years and some investors regard that as tardy recognition of the economy's underlying strength. Others are sure that this spectacular \$2.2 trillion paper gain will have to be paid for with an equally spectacular fall.

And still others argue that stock movements are inherently unpredictable. All that has changed, they say, are the words used to explain the unexplainable. It once sufficed to cite end-of-quarter profit-taking. Analysts now babble about the growth of M-1B or the impact of programmed trading.

Only astrologers can say whether the Dow will soar past 2,700 this week. But some things are worth noting about the bull market, not all of them comforting.

Changes in the market averages seem to affect the economy less than is generally assumed. A decline in stock prices does not make owners feel less wealthy, giving them an incentive to cut back on personal consumption. But few economists believe that the economic feedback from a "correction" in stock market values would in itself trigger a recession. Looking back, they no longer even see a tight linkage between the market crash in 1929 and the onset of depression in the 1930s.

By the same token, the economy does not seem to be reaping much direct benefit from the strong market. High stock prices are supposed to stimulate investment in new plant and equipment by cutting the cost of capital. With IBM stock at, say, 50, the sale of an extra million shares would

raise \$60 million. With IBM at 160, the same offering raises \$160 million. But corporations have not taken the hint; the capital boom has not materialized.

In the first quarter of this year, overseas investors bought \$9 billion more in American shares than they sold. In part that reflects foreign confidence in American business — in particular, in the ability of American manufacturers to recapture markets lost to foreign competition. But the investment flows also suggest that many affluent savers think that America is the only safe place to put their money.

Japan and West Germany generate huge pools of savings that cannot be profitably invested at home because their economies are operating far below capacity. Nor can the money be funneled into productive enterprises in poor countries while banks and Third World borrowers haggle over the settlement of old debts. That leaves Wall Street.

Is all this good news for the U.S.A.? Not necessarily. Unless there is rapid investment in other countries, American business will not find the customers for exports and will not be able to reduce the trade deficit without a sharp cut in imports. And then the American economy, which has been the sole engine of global expansion for nearly a decade, will finally run out of steam.

There is nothing like a raging bull market for fun and profit. Prospects for the world economy, which in the end must keep the bull fed, are not nearly so entertaining.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Baby With the Bath

African hospitals contain ward after ward of women convalescing from botched abortions. One day those wards could be a thing of the past because of sub-Saharan Africa's growing network of family planning clinics, most of which are underwritten by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Thanks to the Reagan administration, however, that day may be cruelly long in coming. Once again the U.S. Agency for International Development has withheld its contribution to the UNFPA, charging, spuriously, that the fund supports coerced abortions in China. The move has little to do with actually reducing abortion abroad and everything to do with obedience to a militant political minority at home.

The agency bases its case for coerced abortion on Chinese radio broadcasts in which officials praise one-child families and warn of "penalty measures" for people who insist on larger families. The Chinese have gone to persuasive lengths to reassure the world that those "penalty measures" are not forced abortions but government bonuses withdrawn from a one-child family if it has another, followed by increasing penalty taxes for each succeeding birth. Americans may not approve of China's efforts to

limit its population growth, but neither is their country home to more than a billion people, a quarter of the world's population.

A recent congressional delegation to China reported no evidence of officially coerced abortions and a substantial decrease in abuse by local officials. Secretary of State George Shultz told the Senate Appropriations Committee last year that "it is our understanding the Chinese government does not sanction coerced abortions." In any case, the UNFPA's work in China involves only data collection, and no U.S. federal money whatsoever. The administration's seeming response to such telling testimony is, "Don't confuse us with the facts."

In Kenya, meanwhile, the UNFPA's aggressive promotion of family planning have helped to double the percentage of married couples practicing birth control. In Zimbabwe the number has soared — from 14 to 39 percent. The loss of American contributions slows these efforts.

For the sake of its ephemeral case against China, America's noisy minority of anti-abortion activists has kept federal funds out of the UNFPA since 1985. It has also helped keep Africa's hospitals filled with victims of botched abortions.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Lavi Costs Too Much

The Reagan administration is pressuring Israel to drop the Lavi, the advanced fighter plane that Israel has been building with U.S. funds. It is a hard decision for the Israelis. A lot of jobs depend on the plane. As ever in such matters, a fair amount of prestige has been invested as well. But the administration is right to intervene, and the Israeli cabinet, which continues to put off a decision, should heed the good advice.

No one disputes that the Israelis need new fighters, or that the Lavi, which they have carefully designed for their own needs as well as for possible export, would likely be a good one. But comparable fighters are said to be currently available from U.S. manufacturers for less. The problem with the Lavi, as the State Department said in an unusually blunt statement the other day, is that neither government can afford it.

Israel now receives about \$3 billion a year in official American aid. A sixth of that goes to the Lavi. That cost would rise sharply as the plane went into production. If

Israel were to pay, it would be forced either to increase its defense budget or to unbalance it by cutting other items. Neither course is palatable, nor probably wise.

But the United States cannot pay, either. The foreign aid program has already been bent out of shape by a combination of budgetary pressures and politics. The total has been held down even as the amount for Israel and the linked amount for Egypt have been allowed to rise. Other recipients and projects have been badly squeezed. The Lavi could only make this bad situation worse.

The Lavi is not said to be vital to Israel's security. The arguments for it have to do much more with the country's economy, with creating not just jobs but a sharper technological edge and another way of earning needed foreign exchange. But a costly fighter plane is the wrong way to go about it. This is a defense expenditure that would drain the two countries more than it would strengthen them.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Less Garbage in the Sea

During the long American debate this summer over the plight of a garbage-filled barge with no place to unload, no one ever dared suggest that the trash simply be dumped into the ocean. Yet every year far more than a barge-load gets dumped from ocean liners, navy and merchant ships. Increasingly, that trash contains indestructible plastic that washes up on beaches and poses a lethal hazard to ocean life. New laws to curb this dumping deserve support.

The Senate can take the lead by ratifying a key provision of MARPOL, an international anti-pollution treaty. Besides prohibiting the dumping of plastic garbage at sea, the treaty would outlaw dumping of non-plastic garbage within 12 miles of land. It takes effect once ratified by countries representing 50 percent of the world's shipping.

A bill introduced by Representative Gerry Studds of Massachusetts would institute the treaty by requiring port facilities for handling ship-borne garbage and by imposing fines of up to \$25,000 per violation. Even if criminal penalties were added, how could such restrictions be enforced? Environmental groups suggest requiring captains to present expected amounts of garbage upon arrival in port. The Coast Guard favors log books documenting disposition of trash. However effective such strategies, the law at least would send the right message.

The U.S. Navy poses a special problem. Navy ships have little storage space even for compacted trash, and remain at sea for months. The Studds bill would reasonably exempt the navy. But a timetable for compliance should be established. In time the navy could surely devise incinerators and other methods for handling waste.

Greater use of plastic made from material that dissolves after exposure to sunlight could also reduce sea trash. Senator John Chafee's proposal to require that six-pack yokes be made of such degradable plastic would save thousands of seals and sea birds from strangulation every year.

The United States ought to be leading this global campaign. Success, which would mean clean shorelines and protected wildlife, would be sweet indeed.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

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## OPINION

## Strike the Set, the Reagan Show Is Ending

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — It is August in Washington, the August of a brutal and unforgiving summer. Congress is in recess, much of the government is on vacation and a good many journalists are taking the sun at the beach. Maybe that explains why President Reagan's long-awaited speech on the Iran-contra affair passed through town like a boat that leaves no wake. There is another explanation, though. It's summer in Washington, but it's autumn for Ronald Reagan.

The years of the Reagan administration are sometimes called the Reagan Revolution. If so, the counterrevolution occurred last November. In a single month, two events took place. The first was the Democratic Restoration — control of the Senate once again. The second was the sudden unraveling of the Iran-contra affair by a Lebanese magazine. The president sold arms to Iran in exchange for American hostages being held in Beirut, and the receipts were diverted to the Nicaraguan contras. In one month the Reagan Revolution was over. The Novemberists had triumphed.

On its face, the president's speech last Wednesday was a preposterous explanation. As usual, he took responsibility but not blame. He explained almost nothing. Did he agree with Rear Admiral John Poindexter that he would have approved the

diversion if told about it? Did he think that William Casey, the late CIA director, knew about the contra diversion and, if so, did he think that Mr. Casey should have informed him? Had he actually approved a plan to ask Kuwait to free the terrorists it is holding in exchange for Americans being held in Lebanon? Did he really tell White House aides that Iran was losing its war with Iraq and therefore needed American arms? And, if so, how does that square with his public pronouncement that the arms were insignificant and could not affect the outcome of the war?

None of these questions were answered in the president's brief speech. He explained next to nothing, but he really did not have to. The White House says that is because the American people are bored with the scandal. There is something to that. But the polls tell us also that the people reached some conclusions before tuning out.

The first is that Mr. Reagan broke faith with them about never bargaining with terrorists. The second is that he lied about not knowing about the diversion. (Half of all Americans believe that he lied.) And the third, suggested by the indiffer-

ence with which the speech was greeted, is that Mr. Reagan's explanations hardly matter because Mr. Reagan hardly matters.

Politicians, like generals, are forever fighting the last war. The Iran-contra hearings were supposed to be this decade's Watergate. They were not, because they could not be. To most Americans, a foreign policy scandal is almost theoretical — something happening "over there." A domestic scandal like Watergate incorporates menace, bugging, burglary, a government that seems capable of turning on its own people. Those crimes are understandable, comprehensible, contemptible. They seize your attention. The country reacted with repugnance.

And, of course, Ronald Reagan is not Richard Nixon. The president is amiable, not a sullen figure but an outgoing, hearty guy whose version of stonewalling amounted to pathetic befuddlement. Mr. Reagan is likable. And he is not, as was Mr. Nixon, about to start his second term, but instead is about to end it.

His contradictions, admitted lapses in memory and inability to control his personal staff give off the whiff of genial incompetence. In his speech, he said, "I am the one ultimately accountable to the American people." But that is not the way Americans see it. Increasingly, he is viewed as marginal.

Except where he can act unilaterally in foreign policy, the easy days of governing are over. He can still put a fleet into the Gulf or, with the consent of Congress, make an arms deal with the Soviets. But he cannot balance the budget by constitutional amendment, get his line-item veto or further reduce the size of the government. These are the standbys of a tired pitcher and they hang over the plate for Congress to knock out of the park.

The hot summer of 1987 has taken a toll on him. His collision with reality left him bruised. His simple, enduring policies got twisted by a convoluted world. He bargained with terrorists for the lives of Americans. Subordinates funded a war by stealing from the cookie jar as he napped. Fellow conservatives are unhappy and restless about his confusing plans for the contras. Congress is controlled by Democrats, and the American people, still feeling affection for this decent man, increasingly find him irrelevant. It's August in Washington but it's autumn for Ronald Reagan.

The Washington Post

## Suddenly, A Program For Peace

By Sol M. Linowitz

WASHINGTON — Prospects for peace in Central America have risen dramatically in recent days. The White House announced a peace proposal carried with it the endorsement of the Democratic leadership in Congress. In Guatemala City, five Central American presidents signed a peace agreement crafted by President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica. A promising start has been made.

The two key countries, the United States and Nicaragua, made critical concessions. Washington expressed willingness to reach agreement with the Sandinistas. It continues property to insist that Managua open its political system and respect the rights of its citizens, but no longer is demanding that the Sandinistas dismantle their

There can be no lasting peace unless security concerns are satisfied.

government. In signing the Arias pact, Nicaragua bound itself to democratic reform, accepting a commitment to lift restrictions on freedom of expression and association and to hold free elections on a regular basis.

To keep the search for peace on track and to protect the security of the Western Hemisphere in any final agreement, the United States should take these concrete steps:

• It should unequivocally accept the Arias plan as the framework for negotiations. That plan bears the signatures of all five Central American leaders. It has a claim to international standing and legitimacy that the unilateral U.S. proposal cannot match. Moreover, Washington should defer to the Central American countries in their effort to find peace. Such deference is consistent with long-standing U.S. policy, reaffirmed last week by Secretary of State George Shultz when he endorsed "regional discussions designed to fit no agreement."

• The United States must become constructively engaged in the search for peace. For example, it should work with the Central American and Contadora states to strengthen procedures for monitoring and verifying compliance with a future treaty. It should also resume direct talks with the Sandinista leaders in Nicaragua to make certain that they fully understand U.S. concerns and intentions and to demonstrate that the United States is willing to abide by a nationally negotiated peace agreement, if they are, too. U.S. involvement in these ways would facilitate critical decisions by allies by reassuring them of U.S. commitment to a negotiated settlement. It might also help ease the concerns that their interests will not be abandoned.

• As negotiations proceed in the Arias framework, Washington should make sure that key security issues get proper attention. The Arias plan, as it now stands, does not offer sufficient guarantees against Nicaragua becoming a platform for Soviet or Cuban power and hence a threat to the Western Hemisphere's security. Washington must make clear to Moscow, Havana and Managua that it will not tolerate Soviet-bloc troops or bases in Nicaragua and will use force if necessary to prevent their establishment or to have them removed. It should also make plain that U.S. troops would be ready to repel an attack by Nicaragua against any of its neighbors.

The Sandinistas must commit themselves to the security provisions of the draft Contadora treaty. Those provisions, to which they have agreed in principle, require Nicaragua and other Central American countries to reduce the size of their armed forces, limit arms acquisitions, remove foreign military advisers and end any support to insurgents elsewhere. There can be no lasting peace unless the security concerns of the United States and all countries in the region are satisfied.

The United States should start working with countries of the region and allies to implement a strategy for the long-term development of Central America. It will take a Herculean effort for the region to recover from prolonged war, to resume economic growth, to improve social equity and, most important, to strengthen democratic politics. A steadfast U.S. commitment, with appropriate resources, is essential to achieving these goals — which in turn will provide the best insurance against future communist intrusion in Central America.

The writer is a former U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States and a negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## Afghanistan: The Resistance Has an Opportunity

By Barnett R. Rubin

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The Afghan resistance, now better supplied than ever, has recently won important military successes in key regions of the country. This is unknown to most of the outside world, but not to their opponents.

Nevertheless, neither the Soviet Union and its clients in Kabul nor the Islamic resistance supported by the United States, China, Pakistan, some Arab states and other Western and Islamic countries can win militarily. Thus, battlefield advances mean nothing but wasted lives unless leaders can translate them into political gains in negotiations.

The diplomatic situation may now offer the resistance such an opportunity — if its leaders are capable of seizing it and if its supporters permit them to do so.

The alliance of the seven political parties in the Afghan resistance — the Islamic Unity of Mujahideen of Afghanistan — should ask Diego Cordovez, the United Nations under-secretary-general who has been working since 1982 as a mediator, to meet them to discuss the possible composition of a transitional government.

The new team would take over during the withdrawal of Soviet troops, as envisioned by the nearly complete treaty drafted by Pakistan and the government in Kabul.

In a recent interview, Mr. Cordovez emphasized that he would try to "promote a convergence" between efforts to reach agreement among Afghans about the form of government in Kabul and efforts to con-

clude an international treaty involving Pakistan, the Soviet Union, the United States and whatever government was in power in Kabul.

The draft international treaty is now virtually finished. It provides for the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops, the end of external aid to the Afghan resistance and the voluntary repatriation of approximately five million refugees under the pro-

survive that army's withdrawal. An agreement that does not provide for the replacement of that regime by one acceptable to the Afghans seems destined to create chaos that would draw the Russians in again and lead to a resumption of war.

Neither side is willing to sign an agreement without a mechanism for establishing an acceptable transitional government that would lay the basis for Afghanistan's political future.

The question is, acceptable to whom? The plan for "national reconciliation" advanced by Moscow and Kabul envisions the inclusion of resistance parties and others in a coalition government in which all key posts (president, prime minister and chiefs of the external and internal defense and security apparatus) are still in the hands of the ruling party and its Soviet advisers. Not a single leader of any significance in Afghanistan has agreed to this plan. The resistance leaders claim that the real protagonists of the conflict are the Afghan people, whom they represent, on the one side, and the Soviet invaders, on the other. They have demanded that the Soviet government deal directly with them. The United States has quietly encouraged them in this position.

This demand asks too much of Moscow. To deal directly with the resistance, the Russians would have to explicitly and openly abandon their clients. On the other hand, to ask the resistance to recognize the "puppet regime" in Kabul as a negotiating

partner is to ask it to abandon the main principle it has fought for.

Moscow may now be considering new ways to extricate itself from this political and military quagmire.

The writer is an assistant professor of political science at Yale University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## For Africa, the Food Solutions Need to Be Low-Tech

By Paul Harrison

LONDON — Africa's image in the West is grim: a continent hovering on the brink of famine, with eroding soils and shrinking forests, at the mercy of a climate of fearful unpredictability. Good rains in the past two years have brought respite, but they have not changed the realities that largely justify the image.

Aid projects and government programs in Africa have an appalling failure rate. One in every two World Bank agriculture projects in East Africa flops, compared with one in two in South Asia. High imports, high costs and high dependence on government experts or bureaucrats make such projects prey to Africa's cash and manpower shortages.

Pragmatically, Africa's unpredictable climate, poor and easily eroded soils and diversity of cultures. They frequently involve costs that the peasant cannot bear, or risky practices, rather than tried, traditional ones. Low prices for farmers' produce kill many attempts to boost output.

Yet success is possible. Africa could feed its growing population and save its threatened environment. Low-cost, self-help methods could bring results by 1990, without unduly straining African budgets or Western aid donors' funds.

I visited 20 projects across Africa that have broken through where so many have failed, to find out how they pulled it off.

New high-yielding crops are often unpopular in Africa because they need fertilizer and careful management. But planting of a new breed of the root crop cassava, developed by the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, is spreading among Nigerian farmers. It doubles yields, with no input and less labor.

New tree plantations in the Sahel rarely flourish. Yet in Niger's Majia valley, farmers have planted and nurtured 200 miles (330 kilometers) of windbreak trees, which boost crop yields by 20 to 25 percent and cut erosion.

Dozens of stoves that save firewood have been designed, but no more than a few thousand of each type are in use. Yet within three months of its introduction in Burkina Faso, one simple improved mud stove spread to 86,000 households, cutting their fuel-wood use by half. The stove costs nothing to construct and can be individually fashioned in a day to fit any pot.

Northern Burkina Faso has been devastated by desertification. Land that once yielded crops has been so overgrazed and overplowed that it has crusted over. Plants and trees wither and the white rain runs off uselessly.

Peter Wright of Oxford, working with local farmers, found that planting lines of stones across the region's gentle slopes could solve the problem if the stones were exactly aligned with the land's contours. They hold the water back long enough for it to sink into the ground, depositing soil and leaf litter. They have raised crop yields by up to 50 percent and have literally pushed back the desert.

To find the contour levels, Mr. Wright designed a cheap (\$5) device made from lengths of clear, water-filled hose tied at each end to a notched stick. He trained peasants from each village to use them. Hundreds of villages have built their own lines and watched their land turn green and their granaries fill again.

From ventures like these, a rough blueprint for success can be drawn. Africa's farmers are poor; its governments are also poor and always short of foreign exchange. Import restrictions and budget crises are a daily reality. It follows that development efforts should rely as little as possible on imports and should be ultra-low in cost to farmers and governments.

They must promise a good return with no extra risk; farmers on the bread line will invest scarce cash or labor only in surefire successes. Luckily, for most African environments, low-cost techniques now exist that can boost food production by 20 percent or more and conserve soil and trees at the same time.

Efforts in Africa must be based on self-help, catalyzed by simple training spread by networks of village-level workers or volunteers. If an activity cannot be kept going by the local people, it will collapse as soon as the government leaves break down.

Aid donors need to absorb the lessons of success as well. They must no longer encourage imports of machinery or get out from high-cost projects after five years, leaving Africans to foot the continuing bills. They must

stand ready to support low-cost programs for as long as it takes them to break through to the rural majority.

The most crucial requirement is incentives. Wherever farmers have been given attractive prices for their produce, as in Zimbabwe or Malawi, they have responded with increases in output. State marketing boards must pay more for food and cash crops — or, better still, allow a free market — or freely floating currencies.

If these approaches are followed, all but a handful of African countries could become self-sufficient in food production within three or four years and be on a secure footing to move on to higher-cost approaches. At the same time, African nations would conserve their soils and forests, and be less vulnerable to drought and famine.

Otherwise Africa will remain in a chronic state of near crisis interrupted from time to time by catastrophe.

Mr. Harrison is a British journalist who writes about Third World development problems. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

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## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Vice in New York

NEW YORK — The District Attorney, Mr. Whitman, is now in a fair way to procure evidence of police corruption from sources inside the department. Friends of Cornelius Tonderdonk, the police inspector in the Tenderloin district, who has been re-arrested and suspended by Commissioner Waldo, say he is ready to tell Mr. Whitman why vice has been winked at by the police. Inspector Hayes was suspended for saying that he had been instructed by Mr. Waldo not to make raids on disorderly houses without first notifying the Commissioner. His suspension followed wholesale raids by Mr. Whitman's men in the Tenderloin district. The New York "World" reports that in the district there are 32 "trust"-owned disorderly houses making a profit of \$1,500,000 for "trusts" similar to that which is alleged to have already been unearthed.

1937: Prisoner Lynched

COVINGTON, Tenn. — Six masked men snatched Albert Gooden, twenty-three-year-old Negro indicted for murder, from the custody of Sheriff W.J. Vaughan late [on Aug. 16] and riddled him with bullets. Police found the body dangling by a rope from a bridge rail here. "A sedan with a number of masked men in it forced my car to the side of the road, covered me with guns and took Gooden away," Sheriff Vaughan told reporters. "On their way to the bridge, where the body was found, they apparently had acquired a rope from a farmer's plough. They tied it around the Negro's neck and then riddled his body with bullets so that it fell from the rail and was left hanging." The prisoner was being transported from Memphis to Covington for trial.

هكذا من السهل



## OPINION

## The News Is Good for Some But Maybe Not for Society

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — At first glance, the U.S. economy looks bright, with the bull market still roaring ahead and unemployment dropping to 5.9 percent, the lowest level attained during the Reagan administration. At second glance, there is a dark and troubling background to this seemingly cheerful picture.

For one thing, the trade deficit, which had been looking better, unexpectedly hit an all-time monthly high in June at \$15.71 billion, despite rising exports and the decline of the dollar.

For another, and whatever the stock market seems to be saying, economic activity is sluggish, with real gross national product growing at a rate of only 2.6 percent in the second quarter. Worse, a major reason for slow growth is a drop in disposable personal income — what consumers have to spend or save after taxes. That figure declined by 4 percent in the second quarter.

Perhaps a part of that drop, and surely a cause for long-term economic and political concern, is the "down-scaling" of the U.S. labor force and the consequent decline in the American standard of living. That is because most new jobs being created are in the service sector and tend to pay lower wages and provide fewer benefits, and because many workers displaced from high-wage manufacturing jobs are being re-employed in such lower-paying service jobs.

The Reagan administration rightly claims that 13.5 million new jobs have been created in a five-year economic expansion, so that there now are 12 million more jobs than when President Reagan

took office. But a high percentage of the new jobs are in the service sector, which has expanded from 65 million workers in 1981 to more than 75 million today. On the other hand, two million manufacturing jobs have been lost, more or less permanently, since 1979.

Economists who track such things report that a third of the increase in service-sector jobs comes from a rise in retail trade employment, and that nearly half the new retail jobs were in eating and drinking places, where the average wage is \$4.39 an hour. The number of minimum-wage jobs, now paying only \$3.35 an hour, has increased by 2.7 million since 1981.

This is not only bad news for those entering the employment market. It is worse for skilled workers who used to earn \$15 an hour or more at unionized manufacturing jobs. Many of them lost these jobs because of the economic downturn of the early 1980s, foreign competition, industries moving to other locations, plant modernization and the decline of the U.S. manufacturing sector.

A survey by the Department of Labor in January 1984 found the following:

- In the previous five years, 11.5 million workers 20 years of age and over lost jobs because of plant closings or employment cutbacks; of these, 5.1 million had held their jobs more than three years.

- Of the 5.1 million workers displaced from long-held jobs, 3.1 million, or about 61 percent, had been re-employed by January 1984; 1.3 million were looking for work and 700,000 had quit the labor force.

- Only about half the 3.1 million re-employed workers earned as much as in their previous jobs; pay cuts for the rest often were as high as 20 percent.

- Minorities suffered most; only 42 percent of displaced blacks and 52 percent of Hispanics had been re-employed.

If those entering the work force also are finding themselves in demand mostly for low-paying, low-skill jobs — in many cases they also are either temporary or part time — the real bad news is for society as a whole: a declining standard of living for the working and middle classes, fewer or weaker benefits such as health insurance and pensions; less disposable income for consumer spending; more working wives hence more "latch-key children"; fewer young couples able to buy houses or afford such elements of the good life as cottages, boats or second automobiles; probably a drop in those seeking expensive higher education.

Some of this is visible already. Sooner or later, a falling living standard will be political dynamite, too. When it dawns on enough Americans that they can no longer expect to do better economically than their parents, or even as well, their reaction is likely to be outraged, maybe even dangerous.

The New York Times.



By FEDLER  
In The Star  
(Johannesburg),  
CSW Syndicate.

## Khoshoggi on Khomeini: 'Neither Said Nor Implied'

Regarding the news brief "U.S. Plot to Kill Khomeini Is Alleged" (Aug. 13):

What prompted the Kuwait paper *As-Sayassa* to attribute to me the remarks published in the *International Herald Tribune* is beyond my comprehension. I neither said nor implied that the United States or others ever planned to assassinate Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

With regard to Egypt, it should be reiterated that the government of that country refused from the outset to be

involved with the contacts that eventually led to the U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Also, I would like to state categorically that I never made a profit on those transactions. In fact, I lost over \$10 million.

I have long ago stopped explaining my peripheral role in the Iran-contra affair, other than to observe that if those who have had less experience in such matters had heeded my advice, the story would have had a happier ending.

ADNAN MOHAMED KHOSHOGGI  
London.

## For a Healthy Farm Policy

The New York Times editorial of July 14, "For a Global Farm Fix," makes my hair stand on end. Is any country in the world so confident of human good will and political stability that it wants to be totally dependent on others for its food supplies? The country that cannot feed itself has lost its independence, and this century has seen enough madmen in power to make such a position look hazardous indeed. This is not "costly pastoral romance." It is realistic politics.

But by all means let us stop subsidizing farmers — the large-scale, one-crop, factory farmers that are exhausting the soil, poisoning food and water with nitrates and pesticides, keeping animals in conditions that no one would allow in zoos, and producing carrots that taste like iodine and apples that taste like cotton batting. Let us instead subsidize small-scale, organic farming, and let us all grow

as much of our own food locally as we can. We will end up with more employment, a more balanced society, a healthy diet and a healthy world, and do away with the cumbersome subsidies we are now paying billions to more.

Since what we are mostly subsidizing now is the agrochemical industry, when organic farming gets off the ground we may pay slightly more for food but not need subsidies at all.

FRANCES OLIVER,  
Penzance, England.

## One Had Only to Look Up

Regarding "Egypt Cancels News Coverage of Maneuvers" (Aug. 12):

Not only have preparations for the maneuvers been extensively reported in the local press in July and August, but the skies over Cairo have on several occasions been filled with air force formations. This sort of activity could not

## A Columnist, Only Human, Is Moving On

By William E. Geist

NEW YORK — For a writer moving on from this column, there is much unfinished business.

There are unanswered questions, such as the whereabouts of Mrs. Woo, who could always be heard vacuuming in the background during Pegem Fitzgerald's 50 years of radio broadcasts from her apartment (because she thought Fitzgerald was just in there mummbling to herself) but who no longer shows up.

There are unopened press releases, about 150 of them on the floor. Let's open one. Oh, the chief executive officer of a large corporation enjoys painting landscapes on the weekend and the company's public relations department thinks it would make a fine story. That's why they remain unopened.

There are unreturned phone calls. Let's answer one from the pile of messages. Oh, an international Lipid Information Bureau is opening this week in New York.

There are unfinished columns. The greatest column about New York I never wrote is about a woman living in one of the city's best known and most expensive buildings who bought a separate apartment worth about \$1 million for her pet mice. They are said to have a view of the park and all sorts of mouse recreational equipment. The column wasn't written

because I wanted to wait and see the apartment for myself, and the woman nearly dropped dead when her friends asked if a reporter from *The Times* could go see it. She seemed to think she and the mice might be put out by the co-op board.

There are other unfinished works in progress, such as my study of why New Yorkers talk to themselves so much.

## MEANWHILE

Maybe it's the company. Some of those I asked were rehearsing lines for auditions. Most of the others were nuts. Some threatened to beat me up.

All in the line of duty. There have been moments of danger, such as when the crowd surged during the Mets victory parade and sent me flying across the trunk of Lenny Dykstra's convertible.

There was also the time the crowd at the Arca night club overran the doorman's position, and the doorman, the bevy of bouncers and I were flattened. As well as a frightful day riding with the city's bicycle messengers.

Also memorable is the walk across the wooden stepladder from a moving

tugboat to a hole in the side of the Queen Elizabeth 2 — which was steaming ahead to go under the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge at 7 A.M. to please "Good Morning America" — to interview 800 Dodge dealers watching last year's Fourth of July festivities.

As I wrote in a previous column: In golf, as in life, almost everything is a little different in New York.

I found golfers on the city's public courses hitting out of abandoned cars, carrying handguns in their golf bags, warding off muggers while putting.

Here was a city where no one had enough time, money or space. Restaurant tables were inches apart. Two lovers quarreled and cried just inches from my bacon cheeseburger and I didn't know what to do after I had offered her my napkin to dry her eyes.

People were searching maniacally for apartments, the way people elsewhere searched for kidnapped children: putting up posters, offering rewards, knocking on doors, checking the obituaries.

People hurried, and when they slowed down, someone would try to sell them a product or service. I saw a man applying polish to the shoes of people waiting for a "Walk" light.

For a reporter-turned-broadcaster and novelist, there have been great rewards writing about New Yorkers these past three and one-half years. The greatest reward, of course, was meeting thousands of interesting people.

The people I interviewed at the La-Z-Boy store in Queens during the New York Marathon about the joys of not exercising; the man who argued his constitutional right to litter; the cabdriver who said he considered courtesy a sign of weakness; the woman who complained that in New York no one even noticed her 157-foot (47-meter) yacht; the young man who lived in tree houses in Central Park; the crew that puts decals on the windows of abandoned buildings in the Bronx so people think someone is home; the ice skater they light on fire in New York to welcome spring — and Kyu-Sung Choi, the immigrant who succeeded in his battle against some of the most powerful people in New York to open his deli in their Park Avenue neighborhood.

I did have to turn down the offer of \$1,000 worth of hangers offered to me by Bernie Spitz, the Hanger King. I explained about ethics and told him I didn't want to take a fall on hanger-related charges. I confess, however, to keeping an original oil painting done for me in one minute and 46.5 seconds by Morris Katz, the world's fastest painter. I'm only human.

The New York Times.

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## Not the 'Right Time'

SENATOR Bill Bradley gets mail every day urging him to run for the presidency. And every day he says, "No, not now." On June 26 he wrote this to Arthur Dabow, a venture capitalist who offered to raise \$100,000 for the 1988 campaign and recruit others to do the same: "You have to trust your own sense about what seems to be the right path. I don't believe 1988 is the right time for me to seek the presidency. I want to have a clearer and explicit sense of where, if given the chance, I would take the country — before I seek its most important leadership job."

I am not so sure his stated reservations are the only reasons he is waiting. Part of me suspects that Bill Bradley, a banker's son and a student of economics, thinks that 1988 is another 1928 — that the U.S. economy is on the verge of collapse. Any serious politician who thought that might believe that a Democrat could win in 1988 but not be able to govern as the debts of the Reagan years fall on us all. Perhaps he feels it is better in every way to wait until 1992 or 1996.

Syndicated columnist Richard Reeves.

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Greece Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Dr. 49,56 Dr. 18,040
Ireland £Ir.	150	82	45	£Ir. 0,29 £Ir. 106
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Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1,21 Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3,05 N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64,56 Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55,33 Ptas. 20,140
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## A Sound That Is No More

By Barry James

It was a sound rooted in the musical traditions of central Europe, and, except on records, it will be heard no more. The unique voice of the Amadeus string quartet was stilled by the death Saturday of the viola player, Peter Schidlöf.

As Martin Lovett, the quartet's cellist, said, "He is simply irreplaceable." The quartet first played at the Wigmore Hall in London in 1948 and had remained together ever since, close friends in life as well as in music.

Lovett, along with the two violinists, Norbert Brainin and Siegmund Nissel, will continue to teach at the Royal Academy in London, and in Cologne. But there is not enough in the chamber music repertoire for their combination of instruments to keep them together as a performing group. In any case, the Amadeus Quartet has always been greater than the sum of its parts, and Schidlöf's warm but controlled style was an essential element in its success.

The quartet's members had absorbed the musical traditions of Vienna and central Europe, and, while they often performed contemporary music, they were most at ease with the music of the classical and early romantic composers — Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Beethoven.

"They go back to another era, to a tradition that is impossible to duplicate today," said Steven Paul, who produced many of the group's later recordings for Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft. "They



The Amadeus Quartet: Brainin, Schidlöf, Lovett and Nissel.

had a warmth and a character of sound that is unique. The quartet came from a different tradition to that of today's musicians, where there was less emphasis on technical perfection and more on the music."

This is not to say the four were in any way careless players, according to Paul. But they were more willing to take liberties with the music, to linger over a phrase or emphasize vibrato for emotional effect.

It was this flexibility within the classical and early romantic tradition that made the quartet so distinctive. "They were interpreters of music, and not just performers," Paul said. "The music always took precedence with them."

Schidlöf, who was born in Vienna on July 9, 1922, fled to England as a refugee from the Nazis, as did Brainin and Nissel. World War II threw them together. They met when Brainin interned them as enemy aliens. After the war, they became pupils of Max Rostal, who persuaded Schidlöf to switch from violin to viola, and introduced

them to Lovett, an Englishman. They performed briefly as the Brainin quartet. Felix Apprahamian, a music critic, recalls their playing in private houses in London. In 1948, they renamed themselves the Amadeus Quartet after their revered Mozart and gave their first concert, the first of more than 4,000, at the Wigmore Hall.

No other chamber group has stayed together so long or so closely. They lived in the same area of North London, and often rehearsed at each other's homes. Music was always fun for them, on or off stage. "They enjoyed a good argument from time to time," Paul said. "They cared deeply for their own parts but they also cared for the collective result. They all had very strong opinions."

The quartet's career was interrupted several years ago when Nissel had a heart attack, and the others played as a trio or as soloists. Schidlöf and Brainin were particularly noted for their interpretation of Mozart's Sinfonia Concertante. As in the performances of the quar-

ter, Brainin's temperamental and urgent style of playing was balanced by the sober but rich phrasing of Schidlöf, who was known to other members of the quartet as "single cars" because of his insistence on accuracy.

According to Apprahamian, the quartet "absorbed the great weight of the classical repertoire and inter-

preted it better than anyone else." They would venture into contemporary music, he said, "only if it was of the highest quality." Benjamin Britten's third quartet was specially composed for them in 1975. "Without a doubt," said Paul, "they were the leading quartet in the world. It will be hard to imagine chamber music without them."

## U.S. Film, Soviet Set

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — What looks like North Dakota might really be Siberia in a new set of English-language romance, adventure and comedy films to be shot in the Soviet Union.

A U.S.-Soviet joint venture plans to shoot \$100 million worth of films in the Soviet Union over five years using American actors, writers, producers and directors. The Soviets will contribute sets, costumes, camera crews, extras, production facilities and some scripts.

The new Soviet policy of glasnost, or openness, made the arrangement possible, said Marc Jacobson, who completed the deal in April on behalf of Midwood Productions Inc. of Encino, California.

Shooting is to begin this winter on "Hartman," an action drama about a young American man who pays for medical school by winning a dogfight race. The current script has it set in North Dakota.

Also planned is a movie about a search for the Holy Grail, which will be filmed, in part, in the Soviet resort city of Yalta.

For the Americans, the venture should save on production costs, offer new scenery and give access to talented Soviet costume and set makers. For the Soviets, it offers U.S. currency and the use of high-quality American equipment.

Sovinfilm, the Soviet co-producer, will put up 70 percent of the financing. Profits will be split evenly. The Soviets will have sole distribution rights at home and in 18 East bloc countries, India and Finland. Midwood owns all distribution rights in the West.

## A New Electronic Wind

By Mike Zwirn

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jazz musicians are having increasing trouble sounding like themselves. There are only 80 many notes in a scale and so many scales and they seem to have already been put together in all possible combinations using every ethnic influence.

The synthesizer provided a new language but that was for keyboardists only, and much of its raison d'être is inexpensive imitation of traditional instruments. So in addition to being put out of work by this digitally dexterous one-man band, horn players are also wandering blind in acoustical limbo. Nobody has discovered a lost chord since the death of John Coltrane.

Three years ago, the inventor Nile Steiner came to Michael Brecker with a prototype of his EW1 — Electronic Wind Instrument. "Michael," he said, "here's the solution to your problem."

After 17 years as a sideman or co-leader, the tenor saxophonist Brecker recently released his first album under his own name. It has been number one on the Billboard jazz chart for nine weeks. Except for two tracks featuring the EW1, "Michael Brecker" (MCA) — with Pat Metheny, Charlie Haden, Jack DeJohnette and Kenny Kirkland — is about as committed to the traditional as any contemporary jazz album. The EW1 tracks seem to come off a manufacturer's demonstration disc.

The EW1 is 18 inches long with two plastic tubes miffing in a cloth-covered spool, and a mouthpiece with two sensors leading to an oscillator. With an eight-octave range (more than a piano), it can be programmed to do anything a synthesizer can do. Several other prototypes have been used in recording studios but Brecker has been the only one to play it live — which will no longer be the case after Akai markets its mass-produced version later this month.

Brecker is probably one of the most recorded jazzmen alive. He's on something like 400 records — behind Joni Mitchell, Bruce Springsteen, James Taylor, Quincy Jones, Steely Dan, John Lennon and Billy Joel to name a few. He was in the "Saturday Night Live" house band (during the Eddie Murphy period). He makes no apologies for playing commercial music. His creative reputation is secure. Although he looks like a doctor and lives in Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, Brecker is one of the most influential tenors of his generation (he's 38).

Except for Jimi Hendrix, Miles Davis and Joe Zawinul, the search for a personal sound on electric instruments has been pretty much a failure. Brecker says so himself. But, "The EW1 is wind-activated. The air column controls the sound. All of a sudden I've got a whole world of new possibilities. The fingering is similar to a saxophone but it's touch-sensitive and there are eight octave keys. Scales go on forever. I can program it to play six parts at the same time. Which can be a problem. If you aren't looking, it sounds like six players."

A synthesizer can be programmed to do pretty much the same thing. You can even program simulated wind-activation (though not so easily on stage). Why bother to learn one instrument that sounds like another? It may seem old-fashioned to point out that one note from Ben Webster and you know it was a Websterphone. And the dra-



Michael Brecker playing the EW1.

ma and pathos of his physical effort was essential to the impact of Rahsaan Roland Kirk when he played three reed instruments at the same time. Brecker is first to agree that an electronic instrument cannot touch such human — or in Kirk's case, superhuman — accomplishments. He is caught between the Scylla and Charybdis of "straight-ahead" and "fusion" jazz.

One side is attracted to his former teacher Phil Woods's "revolutionary" philosophy — no amplification whatsoever. On the other hand, he grew up listening to the Beatles. Brecker suspects that the EW1 holds some solutions. The problem, if not the answer, is simple: "I've got to find a way to split the difference."

Michael Brecker will be touring Japan with Herbie Hancock, Ron Carter and Tony Williams, Aug. 28-Sept. 10.

## DOONESBURY



## GENERAL NEWS

## Strength of Guerrillas in Uganda Appears to Falter

By Sheila Rule

New York Times Service

KAMPALA, Uganda — A war against rebels in the north and east of Uganda, a country where tribal, ethnic and political conflicts are endemic, continues to plague the government of President Yoweri Museveni 18 months after he achieved power.

But Western diplomats and Ugandan government officials have said that organized armed resistance in the yearlong bush war appears to have been weakening and that the rebels, the exact number of whom is uncertain, have so far failed to capture any major towns.

Recent government victories against the insurgents, who consist of fragmented remnants of armies of past governments and gangs of armed robbers, may have brought an end to the conflict closer, the officials said.

The government newspaper New Vision reported Saturday that government troops killed more than 400 rebels Thursday, when they attempted to capture an anti-aircraft gun in the northeast.

The newspaper said that the dead were among 750 rebels who attacked a railroad station in Soroti, about 200 miles (325 kilometers) east of Kampala.

The rebels were members of a group called the Holy Spirit Battalion, led by a woman known as Alice Lakwena. They were said to have been barefoot and to have gone into battle with cotton stuffed in their ears.

Diplomats and other officials said that the tactics of the rebels underscored their increasing desperation. Rebel forces are said to have suffered huge casualties in recent months.

Mr. Museveni said at a news conference last month at the meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, that his National Resistance Army was "very, very close" to wiping out the rebellion and that government troops had captured more than 4,000 rebel rifles since August 1986.

The government has been conducting a huge recruitment drive for troops to send to the front and has received military help from Libya in its drive to end the conflict, diplomats said.

Three Russian-built helicopter gunships were reported to have arrived in Kampala earlier this month aboard a Libyan C-130 transport plane, and in June the government received short-range anti-aircraft missiles and other arms from Libya.

The Kampala government said in April that Libya had seven military personnel, two pilots and five aircraft technicians stationed in Uganda.

"There doesn't seem to be significant outside assistance to the rebels," a diplomatic official said. "And there are reports that only 25 percent to 40 percent of these guys are going into combat carrying weapons."

"They are running out of guns and ammunition and they are not fighting for a purpose. There is no cohesion, no ideology, and no program. At least with the rebels in the north, they appear to be just sort of saying that they are not going to be subjugated by the southern guys."

International aid officials, diplomats and others said that tribalism was a strong factor in much of the fighting. Mr. Museveni, a Banyankole from western Uganda, recruited

most of his soldiers from among the Baganda in the southern region.

Many of the northern rebels are former soldiers who are members of Nilotic tribes that dominated the army under past regimes. They first battled against the National Resistance Army when the government troops were themselves guerrillas, before toppling the government of Lieutenant General Tito Okello in January in 1980.

"The differences have been exacerbated over the years," a diplomat said. "A lot is being settled and ethnic divisions don't help."

The government has offered an amnesty to rebels, but the pardon does not cover people who have committed murder, rape, kidnapping or genocide, or those rebels who surrendered in battle.

Prime Minister Samson Kisekka said earlier this month that the government would set up amnesty committees in each district to receive and register rebels and their arms and help resettle them. He estimated that about 50,000 people were eligible.

## Devastating Drought Perils Crops and Cattle in India

Washington Post Service

HANSI, India — A failure of the annual monsoon rains is threatening this nation of 800 million people with a drought unmatched in decades.

Fields across the country that normally are lush and green with the annual rice crop lie barren and parched. Buffalo and cattle, starved for green fodder, give half their normal supply of milk. The groundnut crop, a primary source for the oil central to Indian cuisine, is almost a total loss.

The scope of the impending crisis became clear recently when Agriculture Secretary G.S. Dhillon told Parliament that 25 of the 35 meteorological zones have received deficient rainfall this year, with many of them 50 percent or more below normal.

If the monsoon does not revive itself as the season waxes, experts are warning that not only will current crops be a disaster but that future plantings will be affected since reservoirs will remain dry and groundwater — already declining at an alarming rate — will be depleted even further.

In the cities and the countryside, a frantic search for water, both for irrigation and drinking, has begun.

In Tamil Nadu, where two of the country's three reservoirs are dry, authorities and entrepreneurs are importing limited supplies. Hyderabad brings its supplies in by railway tank cars. In New Delhi, the already limited availability has

been cut even further due to limited supplies and power outages that stop the water authority's pumps.

Even before this year's drought the situation was critical. International experts put the minimum water supply to maintain proper health at 80 gallons (300 liters) per person per day. None of India's cities or towns comes even close. New Delhi, at 50 gallons per day before the drought, was at the top of the list.

It is in the countryside, however, that the impact of sparse rainfall is most dramatic.

Prem Singh, a 32-year-old farmer, stood in the bed of a huge canal near here. Normally full of life-giving water, the canal is virtually dry with only a few pools to which local farmers bring their buffalo and cattle.

"There has been no rain this year, nothing," Mr. Singh said. "We haven't seen anything like this for 30 years. Our parents are telling us, 'We have seen nothing like this. Even the old men tell us.'"

Haryana and the neighboring states of Punjab and the western part of Uttar Pradesh are among the breadbaskets of modern India. Beneficiaries of more than two decades of irrigation projects, farm mechanization and the "green revolution" of new seeds and fertilizers.

It is because of their abundance and slowness that corresponding progress elsewhere that, so far, experts are talking only of devastating drought and not of famine.

With 23 million tons of grain reserves and a reasonably well-developed transportation system, India has the capacity to avert mass starvation at least for this year, if its unwieldy bureaucracy carries out the pronouncements of the politicians in New Delhi. Still, it is a dramatic turnaround from just a few months ago, when India could boast of being a net food exporter.

Managing the drought will be a critical test for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his Congress (I) Party.

Already hard pressed politically by allegations of corruption and political failures, Mr. Gandhi can ill afford to lead a government that fails to meet the challenge of a drought that is likely to affect 80 percent of Indian villages, towns and cities. Mr. Gandhi has named himself to head a national drought crisis committee.

Areas like those around Hansi, in Punjab State, represent a best-case situation for Mr. Gandhi and his planners.

Balwant Singh, 52, owner of about 10 acres (four hectares), says that with irrigation there are some crops.

"We have some sugar cane and sorghum for the animals but only on about half the land," he said. "The other half is empty. There is no water, no rain. All the farmers are in trouble for water."

A few miles up the road, Darsan Beer looked out over fields that normally would be full of cotton, his major cash crop. This year,

most are barren or full of stubble from cotton that could not get water at the critical time.

Even in areas where there is water available from tube wells, farmers have been reluctant to plant all their fields. Bhagat Ram, an apparently wealthy landowner near Mehar, has a new pump house but his wife says the diesel fuel to run the pump costs too much to irrigate all their fields.

"We are waiting for God for the rain," she says.

While they wait, the impact of the sparse rainfall is acutely felt.

Nationally, agriculture officials say, 31 percent of the rice crop is in trouble, 30 percent of the coarse grains, 33 percent of the lentils and 65 percent of the groundnuts. If there is no rain in critical areas in the next few days, these statistics are expected to worsen.

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Three weeks ago, for instance, two North Korean visitors to Macao invited a Western journalist to their suite at the Hotel Royal. The journalist, who visits South Korea regularly as part of his job, said he was asked to write regular reports for them about South Korea. The journalist, who asked not to be identified, added that he turned down the offer.

Macao is also said to be where North Koreans planned a bombing in Burma in 1983 that killed 21 people, including two South Korean officials. And a court case in Canada suggests that an aborted plan to assassinate President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea was arranged in Macao in 1982.

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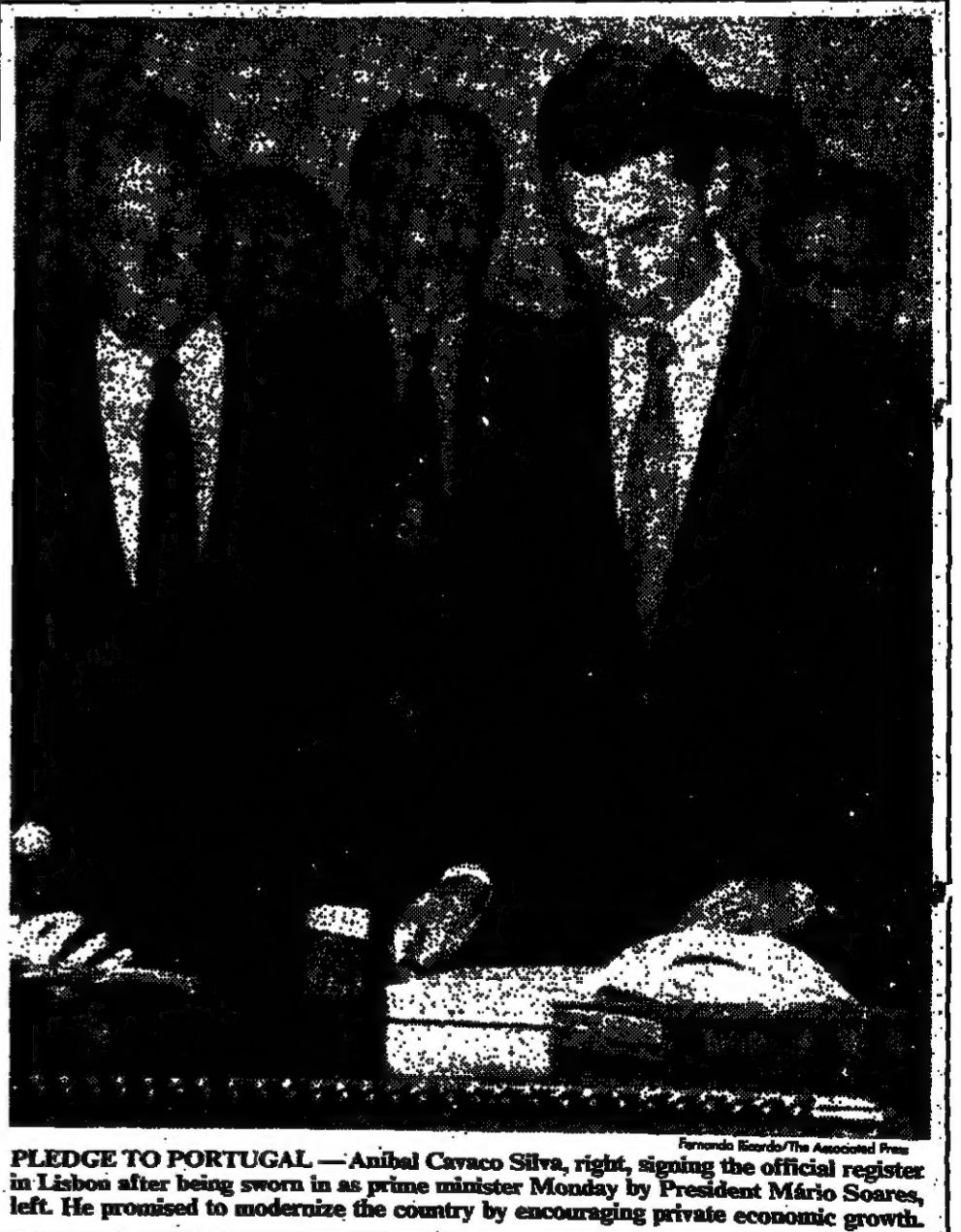
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PLEDGE TO PORTUGAL — Anibal Cavaco Silva, right, signing the official register in Lisbon after being sworn in as prime minister Monday by President Mario Soares, left. He promised to modernize the country by encouraging private economic growth.



# Iran Lobs Harsh Words at Saudis but Allows Embassy Visit

By John H. Cushman Jr.  
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — Saudi diplomats have returned briefly to their embassy here for the first time since Aug. 1, when the compound was seized by Iranian militants and its staff evicted.

On Sunday, the Saudis led a group of officials, primarily from other Islamic nations, on a tour showing how the embassy's automobiles and offices had been vandalized and safes opened, according to one person who was there.

Nevertheless, the source said, the Saudi political officers were smiling, and he said he knew of no Saudis missing or hurt.

It was not clear whether the Saudis' credentials, which had been lost during the Aug. 1 takeover, had been returned to them so they could move about freely.

The Saudi Embassy, along with that of Kuwait, was stormed just after hundreds of Iranian pilgrims were killed in Mecca, the Moslem holy city in Saudi Arabia. Iran has blamed the Saudis and the United States for the violence.

Iran has been making its view of events at Mecca known by sending senior representatives to Oman, Libya, Algeria and other Moslem nations. At the same time, the fact that Saudi Arabia was able to show

Islamic diplomats its compound in Tehran seems to indicate flexibility on the part of Iran.

Still, Iranian polemics against the Saudis remain harsh. The speaker of the Iranian Majlis, or parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said in an address to educators on Sunday that although he did not know the cause of a weekend explosion at a Saudi gas plant, "We consider it an invisible aid under these circumstances and in the aftermath of the Mecca catastrophe."

To Iran, there is a close link between the killings at Mecca and the heightened tensions in the Gulf, where U.S. warships are escorting Kuwaiti oil tankers. Saudi Arabia is aiding the U.S. military in this venture, for example, by helping clear mines near Kuwait.

"Instead of taking their orders from Allah, they are taking them from America," said Dr. Vahid Dastjerdi, head of the Iranian Red Crescent, the equivalent of the Red Cross in Iran.

He spoke at a news conference for more than a dozen foreign journalists, including a few Americans, who had been invited to Iran this week to hear the Iranian government's view of the Mecca episode.

Mr. Dastjerdi, who took part in the Iranian demonstration at Me-

cca that preceded the violence, said through an interpreter that the Iranians and other Shiites, including supporters of the militant Lebanese Hezbollah, or Party of God, did not provoke the riot but were stoned, shot at and tear-gassed.

Some were killed underfoot, others by bullets, and some died in Saudi hospitals for lack of blood or for other reasons, he said. "We did not go there for fighting," he said.

## Defense Disputes Photo at Demjanjuk Trial

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — A defense witness at the Nazi war crimes trial of John Demjanjuk disputed Monday a technique used by the prosecution to verify a photograph of the defendant.

Anita Pritchard, 40, a doctoral student in psychology at the University of the Pacific in Stockton,

California, disputed the accuracy of photo montages put together to prove the authenticity of a photograph alleged to be of Mr. Demjanjuk. The photograph appears on a key piece of prosecution evidence, a Nazi SS document.

The prosecution's montage used two snapshots of the defendant, taken in 1947 and 1959. The technique, Ms. Pritchard said, "is vulnerable to misinterpretation."

The document, supplied to Israel by the Soviet Union last year, allegedly proves Mr. Demjanjuk was trained at a Nazi guard at a camp in Poland. The defense contends it is a fake.

He called the Mecca demonstration similar to those of previous years both in size and in the manner in which the Iranian pilgrims behaved. Aside from chanting religious slogans, he said, the crowd chanted against the United States, the Soviet Union and Israel.

"I was there as a doctor, as well as accepting the position of the Imam that we should go as demonstrators," he said, referring to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader.

There were 155,000 Iranians in Mecca, and the Iranian estimate is that 322 of them died. About 90 bodies have yet to be returned, and perhaps 40 to 50 Iranians are missing, Mr. Dastjerdi said about 4,000 Iranians had been injured. The Saudis have said that about 275 Iranians died.

Late Sunday night, a plane from

autoworker from a Cleveland suburb, is accused of operating the gas chambers at the Treblinka death camp in Poland, where 850,000 Jews died during World War II.

The defendant, who was born in the Ukraine, contends he is a victim of mistaken identity.

Ms. Pritchard showed the court 12 montages that she did using photographs of Mr. Demjanjuk.

She explained that she matched Mr. Demjanjuk's photographs with magazine pictures chosen at random. In all but two cases, she said, "the matching of the random photographs was found to be similar to the matching achieved in the known and questioned photographs of Demjanjuk."

Mr. Demjanjuk, 67, a retired

Saudi Arabia unloaded the bodies of 37 more Iranians who the Tehran government said had been killed in Mecca.

Soldiers struggled to move the coffins, draped in flags and marked with symbols of martyrdom, up to two waiting trucks, which carried them to the morgue in Tehran. There, a small group of foreign journalists watched as the bodies were displayed. They showed what appeared to the untrained eye to be bullet wounds.

The Saudis have said their security forces did not fire at Mecca. Despite the hard feeling over the incident, diplomats in Tehran said Saudi Arabia and Iran could find a way to maintain some form of normal relations. Saudi Arabia carries too much weight in the Arab and Moslem world to be ignored, they say.

■ **Expulsion Reported**

Saudi Arabia expelled the supervisor of the Iranian pilgrims in Mecca, according to Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia by The Associated Press.

The Iranian agency said the supervisor, Hojatoleslam Reza Karubi, and six other Iranian officials were arrested Sunday night and put on a plane to Tehran.

## 2 Israelis Are Shot In Ambush Near Palestinian Camp

The Associated Press

JEBALYA, Occupied Gaza Strip — An attacker shot and wounded an Israeli soldier and a civilian as they drove past a Palestinian refugee camp, a military official said Monday.

Both men were taken to a hospital in southern Israel after the attack Sunday night, the official said. He described their wounds as medium to serious.

[An anonymous telephone caller said Monday that Force 17, a Palestinian guerrilla group, was responsible for the ambush. Reuters reported from Beirut.]

The Palestine Press Service reported that the civilian was an agent for Shin Bet, the Israeli security service. The military official denied the report but refused to identify either man.

Israeli officials indicated that they believed the attack was the work of Palestinian guerrillas.

In the Jebalya refugee camp, dozens of soldiers fanned out to conduct searches.

The camp, a shantytown of cement huts with about 15,500 residents, is 45 miles (70 kilometers) south of Tel Aviv.

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# Wine: A Glut and a Weak Dollar Have Eroded Returns

## A new California law eases the rules on reselling wine

Continued From Page 7

trating markets in the United States. Major cities along the East Coast, like New York, are actually larger consumers of French wines, Mr. Parker says. But this phenomenon is cyclical and fluctuates with the changing exchange rates. Currently, "the market is definitely soft for French wines" and American collectors and investors are staying closer to home, he says.

Although brokers are constantly on the lookout for great vintages, only a handful of California vineyards have consistently produced widely recognized, investment-grade wine. The classic success story is the 1951 Beaulieu Vineyard Georges de Latour Private Reserve. The wine sold at a Butterfield auction in June for \$935 a bottle, the most ever paid at the auction house for a bottle of California wine.

"It may be the best California wine ever made," says Dr. B.L. Rhodes, proprietor of Heitz's Bella Oaks label and a well-known collector, who recalls buying the wine at \$15 a case in the 1950s. Vintages in 1951 and 1958, he notes, were exceptional for Beaulieu Vineyard, Inglenook, Louis Martini and Charles Krug, "the four mainstays of the California market."

The highest price anyone can recall for a California wine was \$2,100, paid in 1983 for a bottle of 1936 Beaulieu Vineyard Private Reserve. By contrast, the record for a French wine was \$148,000, paid by Forbes magazine for a

bottle of 1787 Château Lafite believed to have been ordered by Thomas Jefferson. Except for a few Chardonnays from vineyards such as Sonoma-Cutler and Stony Hill, wines made from Cabernet Sauvignon, the same grape used in Bordeaux, are the only ones considered worthy of investment.

A study of 300 Cabernets from 26 premium California wineries by George Schofield, a wine industry consultant, found the overall average annual rate of return on wines made between 1968 and 1981 was 19.3 percent. While prices for wines up to seven years old performed below average, prices for wines more than seven years old rose substantially faster.

Still, collectors and investors have been taking greater interest in younger wines lately now that the revised law has uncorked a new supply of older wines and softened their prices.

Mr. Schofield has launched one of California's most innovative wine investment programs. This year, he plans to buy 1983 Cabernet as it comes out of the casks at eight selected California vineyards and age them until 1993 in a humidity-controlled warehouse.

In this "wine aging program," Mr. Schofield offers investors 80-case units — 10 cases of each of the eight wines — at \$11,000 a piece. When they mature, investors can take delivery, sell the wine back to Mr. Schofield at an agreed-upon price or have him broker the wine elsewhere.

"I view this as a mutual fund of



Warren Winiarski, owner of Stag's Leap Vineyard, among the casks.

wines," Mr. Schofield explains. The selection includes some old standards like Robert Mondavi and Beaulieu Vineyard, and some quality upstarts like Clos du Val and Chappellet Vineyard.

Meanwhile, Robert Mondavi last March became the first large vineyard to start a more traditional wine futures program by offering 10 percent of its 1985 and 1986 Napa Valley Cabernet Sauvignon Private Reserve to investors before it is bottled.

Some wine experts have taken a dim view of some of the recent programs, especially when they involve big, well-known vineyards. Many of these wines, they caution, will be widely available at release

time. Mr. Parker of the Wine Advocate goes even further. None of the futures programs, he says, are attractive enough for investors because of the relatively narrow market for California wine. "There is a glut of fine wines in the market," he says. "You just don't have enough demand for these wines" to justify investing money in a futures program.

For some, futures contracts offered by California's small vineyards are more alluring. The risk, of course, is greater. Like buying stock in a start-up company, an investor can never be sure that a new vineyard will be around next year. And the industry is still finding out how well these wines age.

The number of wineries in Napa Valley alone has blossomed to 155 this year from 65 only seven years ago, the Napa Valley Vintners Association says. More than three quarters of them make a Cabernet and many of those Cabernets, according to wine collectors, are good quality and in extremely short supply.

Stag's Leap Vineyard, founded in 1971 by Warren Winiarski, offered a futures program to London investors in 1985. Other small vineyards have made similar offerings.

Draper & Esquin's Mr. Gilbertson also recommends lesser known vineyards, such as Laurel Glenn and Spottswoode.

## Bordeaux growers even cut prices

Continued From Page 7

market and as "a gesture that we were willing to share lesser margins with the negotiator."

Slightly older wines also are feeling the effects of the unstable market at the auction block. Michael Broadbent, wine division manager at Christie's in London, recalls that two years ago a 12-bottle case of 1982 Lafite sold from around \$520 (\$832) to \$700. In recent auctions it has fetched between \$500 and \$550.

Cases of 1982 Margaux have been averaging from \$390 to \$420, significantly lower than in 1985 when a case could go for between \$560 and \$660.

In a way, Bordeaux has become a victim of its own success.

"We've had a series of excellent and plentiful vintages, with only two off years out of the last 10," says Mr. Cottin of Mouton-Rothschild. "That's exceptional."

Moreover, an effort by châteaux owners to maintain price growth in defiance of the mounting oversupply situation exacerbated the market's problems. Many châteaux, mostly producers of the lower or middle ranges of the classified Bordeaux wines, engaged in a game of price leaping between 1983 and 1985. Negotiators compounded the problem in 1985 by deciding to increase their margins, resulting in still higher prices.

Then came the dollar's plunge. Americans, who consume perhaps a third of Bordeaux's output and have been an increasingly powerful force in the wine market, began turning away from wine investments as the dollar dropped from around 10 francs in early 1985 to about 6.25 francs at present.

Dean's Overstreet, owner of the Wine Merchant in Beverly Hills, California, says there has been little interest this summer in 1986 Bordeaux futures contracts for wine to be delivered two years later. "It's all too hum," Mr. Overstreet says. "Last year we got a lot of phone calls before the futures were even offered. I haven't seen that enthusiasm this time around."

Even 15 percent price reductions from Bordeaux have failed to rekindle interest largely because the dollar's decline in the past year has wiped out any benefits.

At the auction house, it is much the same story, according to Mr. Broadbent of Christie's. "Many buyers are American, and many have been in the foreseeable future at least until the market can absorb all the good wine currently in the pipeline."

## Staying Abreast of the Market

There are scores of publications on wine, but here are a few of the better known sources of information.

**The Wine Advocate**, P.O. Box 331, Parkton, Maryland 21111. This is the newsletter of Robert Parker, probably the most influential commentator on wine and the author of a recent book on Bordeaux. The newsletter is published six times a year and rates as many as a few hundred wines in every issue. U.S. subscriptions are \$28 a year, and foreign airmail subscriptions are \$50.

**The Wine Spectator**, 400 East 51st Street, New York 10022. This colorful tabloid, which is published twice a month, reviews wines and features interviews with industry personalities. U.S. subscriptions are \$30 a year. A six-month trial subscription cost \$11.95. Foreign subscriptions are \$75.

**Decanter**, 2-10 St. John's Road, London SW11. This established British monthly reviews wines and spirits. It also features recipes and interviews with connoisseurs. Subscriptions are £24 in the United Kingdom, £33 in Europe. An U.S. airmail subscription is £60.

**The Wine Journal**, 4157 Banyon, Seal Beach, California 90740. This monthly newsletter features regular reports on the status of older vintages and reviews of wines before they are bottled. A U.S. subscription is \$48 a year, and foreign airmail subscriptions are \$58.

Two years ago, he says, Americans comprised more than a third of the buyers.

And despite the relative stability of the U.S. currency in recent weeks, experts still advise dollar-based investors to remain wary. "I understand the Americans' feelings," says John Armit, president of John Armit Wine Investments Ltd. in London. "I'd go very easy if I was a dollar-based."

As for investors based in other currencies, Mr. Armit believes 1986 wine from certain châteaux could show nice returns four to six years from now, despite the market's current instability.

His buy list includes Mouton-Rothschild, Margaux, Haut-Brion among the first growths; Léoville Barton, Pichon Lalande and Cos d'Estournel among the second growths; third-growth La Lagune; Ausone of St. Emilion; and La Fleur, Certan-de-May and Vieux Chateau Certan, of the Pomerol region.

The list is largely in accordance with the preview ratings given the 1986 vintage by Robert Parker, a leading wine expert, in his newsletter, *The Wine Advocate*. Mr. Parker also gives high ratings to Pétus, L'Arrosée, Beycheville, Canon, Chambert Marbuzet, Cheval Blanc, Ducru-Beaucallou, L'Église Clinet, Figeac, Grand-Larose, D'Issan, Léoville-Las-Cases, Lynch-Bages, La Mission Haut-Brion, Montrose, Pichon, Sociando Mallet and Talbot.

Still, most wine market experts acknowledge that the boom days are over for investment-grade wines in the foreseeable future, at least until the market can absorb all the good wine currently in the pipeline.

"The best scenario is that the

1986s will be sluggish and the 1985s will flatten out," says Mr. Broadbent of Christie's.

Not surprisingly, in the absence of a sharp resurgence in inflation, many growers and wine investors are counting on a diminished 1987 harvest to stabilize the market. If the wine yield is smaller, but of good quality, the market for 1987 vintages will be strong. If quality is lacking, however, demand for previous vintages will likely improve.

If the harvest proves bigger than expected, wine prices could suffer. In fact, a few experts admit to some concern over the possibility of a collapse in the market, as occurred in the early 1970s after a wave of panic-buying from investors trying to beat high inflation. The large-scale dumping that followed pushed prices down to bargain levels.

"The cracks are already in the glass," says Mr. Overstreet of The Wine Merchant. "If the dollar gets weaker and prices go up a little more, you'll see that market stagger and come apart."

Mr. Broadbent sees another potential problem if wholesalers are forced to sell large stocks of 1985 or even 1983 vintage. "If the banks who lent money to these people see the value of their collateral going down, they may panic and call in those loans. There could be a stampede to sell wine and the bottom would fall out," he said.

But Mr. Armit is not buying either scenario. "The top 21 wines account for only 400,000 cases. There is more interest from Japan in top quality wines, while Switzerland and Germany remain strong markets. I don't believe there aren't at any time 400,000 people who wouldn't want to take at least one case."



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## For Investors, Timing Is Key

THE timing of any investment is crucial and no more so than in the wine market. For the best returns, investors should enter the market at the earliest possible stage by purchasing wine futures from their local merchant.

A wine future is a contract that covers the purchase of a certain quantity of wine for future delivery, usually within one or two years. Merchants begin offering futures on wine that is still in the barrel — *en primeur* — in the spring after the châteaux have set their prices.

For example, investors who bought futures on 1985 Château Margaux when it went on sale in the spring of 1986 will be able to take delivery of the wine to be bottled later this fall or early in 1988. Of course, many others will never take delivery, having sold their contracts before the wine ever leaves the chateau.

The risk in futures is that the investor must buy before most professionals have had a chance to evaluate the vintage.

While significant appreciation does not usually begin until the wine comes to auction, about four years later, there are instances,

such as with the 1982 vintage, where many futures contract buyers can double their money by the time their wine is delivered.

Although there are emerging secondary markets for other French wines, such as red and white Burgundy and Champagne, Bordeaux has traditionally been considered the best available wine for investment because of its classification system, worldwide popularity and the fact that it improves with age.

Not all Bordeaux is investment-grade, however. Seasoned investors, as well as connoisseurs, limit purchases to relatively few of the 7,000 châteaux in the Bordeaux region. Traditionally, "first growth" wines from the top five — Lafite, Latour, Margaux, Mouton-Rothschild and Haut-Brion — have ensured high quality and good returns.

Some experts favor smaller châteaux that fall into the "second growth" category which produce substantially less than the 20,000 to 30,000 cases that big châteaux produce each year.

Wine investing takes lots of cash and patience. John Armit of John Armit Investments Ltd. in London seeks clients with at least \$35,000 and preferably more than

\$100,000 to spend. In any case, he says, that amount should never be borrowed and it should not represent more than 5 percent or 10 percent of a total investment portfolio. Most experts advise investors to buy between five and 10 cases as a minimum.

Moreover, the investor should be prepared to wait at least four to six years to maximize appreciation of the investment. "Wine is not a liquid investment," he says. "It takes time to sell in order to get the right price."

Transaction costs can be steep. Merchants such as Mr. Armit charge front-end commissions, ranging from 15 percent to 25 percent. And for investors not planning to drink their portfolio, there are sales costs to factor in.

Christie's, for example, charges the individual seller 10 percent of the hammer price as its commission, as well as 10 percent from the buyer.

Moreover, there are shipping and storage costs. Mr. Armit says his clients pay about £1 (\$1.60) a case for the wine to be shipped from Bordeaux to Britain and £3.50 a case each year for warehousing and insurance.

Jacques Neher

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**Reuters**

**BEIJING** — U.S. officials urged China on Monday to strengthen its laws and imitate the capitalist policies of Hong Kong to attract more foreign investment and increase its trade with the United States.

China's economic links with the rest of the world are limited because foreigners have little confidence in its legal system, the American officials said.

They are urging at a U.S.-Chinese conference on trade, investment and economic law.

Douglas Riggs, general counsel in the U.S. Commerce Department, said in a speech, "Hong Kong is a good example of what can be achieved by applying the principles of free and fair trade." He noted that the British territory also offered firms investment protection with laws governing patents and copyright.

He said that China urgently needed to introduce legislation on intellectual property, its chemical and pharmaceutical industries if it wanted to attract foreign technology.

Several speakers argued that foreign investors were being scared away from China because of a lack of clear commercial law and a lack of respect for regulations among Chinese officials.

The U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d, said that China was hindering economic ties through bureaucratic methods, tight foreign exchange controls, and arbitrary pricing and procedures.

Zheng Jingfu, a member of China's State Council, responded by criticizing protectionist U.S. restrictions on imports.

Contracted foreign investment in China fell to \$1.1 billion in the first half of 1967, despite the introduction of 22 regulations clarifying the law on foreign investment and cooperation. Chinese leaders for economic cooperation.

The contracted foreign investment was off \$300 million from the same period in 1966.

Benjamin Fishburne, counsel for the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, said that for explorers negotiating joint ventures often had to explain Chinese law to Chinese officials. But he also said that many U.S. corporations showed "shocking" ignorance of working in China.

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World Gas	6.7%	10-08	92.25	95.15	71%	15-11	92.25	95.15
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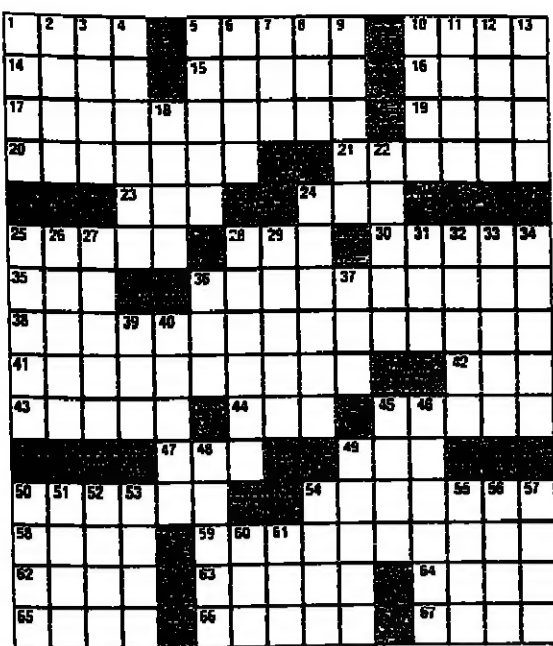
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31 Gaudalajara  
32 Signifying  
33 Hanks-Gleason  
34 Ancestors  
35 (supplement)  
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39 "Norma"  
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95 Feed the kitty  
96 Oscillate  
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100 Lake seen at  
101 Lakewood,  
102 Ohio  
103 Wander  
104 Reel's partner  
105 Hong Kong

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"BREAKFAST? WE THOUGHT YOU WERE MAKIN' A MIDNIGHT SNACK."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NITHK

DUGAY

INNEAC

WOLFE

Now arrange the coded letters to form the real secret of youth—LIE ABOUT YOUR AGE.

Yesterday's Jumble: GUEST LOUSY VALISE RARELY.

Answer: What's the real secret of youth—LIE ABOUT YOUR AGE.

## WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algeria 28 31 66 67

Amsterdam 26 29 55 56

Athens 26 29 55 56

Barcelona 26 29 55 56

Berlin 26 29 55 56

Buenos Aires 26 29 55 56

Cairo 26 29 55 56

Canton 26 29 55 56

Chicago 26 29 55 56

Cincinnati 26 29 55 56

Cleveland 26 29 55 56

Dallas 26 29 55 56

Denver 26 29 55 56

Detroit 26 29 55 56

Houston 26 29 55 56

Los Angeles 26 29 55 56

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Minneapolis 26 29 55 56

Montreal 26 29 55 56

New York 26 29 55 56

Oceania 26 29 55 56

Tampa 26 29 55 56

Tucson 26 29 55 56

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## World Stock Markets

The stock market in Brussels was closed Monday for a holiday.

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## BOOKS

## THREE CONTINENTS

By Ruth Praver Jhabvala. 304 pages. \$18.95. William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

WHEN we meet Harriet Wishwell, the exasperating heroine and narrator of Ruth Praver Jhabvala's new novel, she and her twin brother, Michael, are 19 years old and at loose ends. Scions of a rich and prominent old American family, they have spent much of their youth kicking around embassies run by their grandfather, an ambassador. Before you know it, the two young dropouts are picked up by a world movement, involving empire, led by a plump Indian named Rawal, and agree to give the movement the wealth they will inherit when they come of age.

The dates are vague, but we are told that "A lot of time has passed and what has happened has happened." Let us assume that the events recalled in the 1980s occurred in the 1950s. By now the middle-aged Harriet must have learned something, but she writes with the mind and heart of a 19-year-old who just doesn't know what's not good for her.

Harriet and Michael both fall for Crishti, Rawal's adopted son, whom everyone, not least the reader, can spot instantly as the kid's money. The thing about Crishti is that he's sexually irresistible to both sexes and all races. Charismatic, you name it. No sooner does he touch Harriet than she becomes "a

flame of desire." Even as revelations pop out of Crishti's present infidelities and past affairs, his shady activities and fits of violence, Harriet can't break away. Can it be that this is really a novel about an innocent rich girl in the clutches of an unscrupulous fortune hunter? I'm as afraid so.

Crishti's provenance is as exotic as a reader's popular novels could ask. He's the illegitimate offspring of a part-Assamese mother who married a Portuguese salesman and moved to Goa and now lives in Hong Kong with a Chinese wifesister. Crishti, too, has kicked around the world, with interludes in jail, before attaching himself to Rawal and to the guru's fleshy consort, Renee, who is a blend of Indian Marcos and Tammy Bakker.

After Harriet and Crishti marry, Renee is in the art-smuggling game, takes to joining them in their bedroom after dark. Harriet's little put off at first, but being Harriet, she accommodates herself. "I had a slight feeling of having been abandoned but it didn't last long — no longer than it took to get upstairs back to our room, where Crishti was again on the bed with Renee, holding her in his arms, though not so engrossed in her as he couldn't acknowledge me over her shoulder." In the amused conspiratorial way he nowadays deals with me, "Is that a touch of self-satisfaction, Crishti?" "The West bumping into East in a girlish variation on a theme of Henry James and E.M. Foster."

Warnings against Crishti come from Harriet's own family, but Harriet is in no mood to hear distressing news about the man who has turned her on. "He had aroused me so completely that the sex he gave me — rationed out to me — was absolutely essential to me. Deprived of it, I was as if without breath and air. She writes of herself as "a starved animal," with a "desperate hunger" for sex.

Four hundred pages of this starving young dummy allowing herself to be exploited by a cad is a lot. It's a relief whenever the story moves away from Harriet to the doings of Rawal, a babyish sort of guru, who eats too much and thinks very little. He is as innocent as Harriet, but knows how to protect himself. When Crishti bursts out at Harriet, "Are you stupid or something?" you have to grant that the racial may not know much about the wisdom of the East but he's wise to Harriet.

Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE first International Tournament in Subotica, Yugoslavia, has ended in a tie for first place among Nigel Short and Jonathan Speelman of Britain and Gylis Sax of Hungary.

These three grandmasters have thus qualified for the next stage of qualifications for the world championship play — which begins in St. John, New Brunswick, in January.

They will be joined by three qualifiers from the second international, in Szirak, Hungary, and three from the third international, in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. To these nine candidates will be added the four semifinalists from the last candidates' — Andrei Sokolov, Artur Yusupov and Rafael Vaganian of the Soviet Union and Jan Timman of the Netherlands.

Short's aggressiveness was strikingly evident in the speculative gambit with which he defeated Amador Rodriguez, a Cuban grandmaster.

In the form of Richter-Rauzer Attack that the game followed, it is standard for White to guard his KB with 12 B-K2, but Short brazenly offered the pawn with 12 B-K2.

P-N5: 13 N-R4. N-P1. because R1: 30 Q-R3ch forces mate.

14. . P-Q4 gives Black a fine

game. His 14 Q-K3 forced the retreat 14. . N-B3 to save the black KNP and then 15 B-KB3 forced 15. . P-Q4 in view of 15. . R-QN1: 16 B-R7, winning the exchange.

The basic point of this fascinating gambit was to exploit 8. . P-R3 by 18 P-N4 and 19 P-N5 to open a critical file against the Black king. Rodriguez might have tried 18. Q2 but even then 18. N-B3, R-N4: 20 P-R4, B-B3: 21 N-B3, B-B3: 22 R-B2 would secure a powerful mating attack for White.

Short forced a rupture of the pawn guard of the Black king with 22 P-N6, ready to demolish counterattack with 22. . P-K4 by 23 BxQPL. P-B3: 24 Q-R3, N-B3: 25 R-B2 (threatening 26 R-R4): Q-B2: 27 R-QB1. B-B5: 28 R-Q1, Q-R2: 29 R-Pch, R-P3: 30 QxRch, K-R2: 31 BxR.

On 25 Q-R3ch, defense by 25. . N-B3 would have been destroyed by 26 BxN, P-B2: 27 K-R-N1, K-B1: 28 B-R5, Q-B5: 29 R-Rch, K-K2: 30 QxPch, Q-Q1: 31 Q-Rmate.

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## SPORTS

## 6 Inches Off Record, Lewis Jumps to Gold

New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — Just about everybody in the stadium was watching Carl Lewis poised on the runway, ready to leap all the way to Beamonville. For all his victories, medals and honors, Lewis had never jumped for a world record distance or won a gold medal at the Pan American Games.

What was Lewis watching? Five bright strips of plastic, fluttering in the wind. Those five strips — green, red, yellow, black and blue — were banded together as a technical wind sock, just to the left of the runway.

The wind was nominally from the south, but sometimes the strips blew east, sometimes north, sometimes west. Only a meteorologist could explain gyrating winds that varied by as much as 19 miles per hour (30.5 kph) on one of the six rounds of jumping. "It was crazy," said Lewis's coach, Tom Tellez.

It was important to watch the strips because any breeze over 4.473 mph at a jumper's back would keep his effort from being a record for the world, for the Pan Am Games or for Indianapolis on Sunday.

A wind blowing toward an athlete could impede even the best of leapers, but each competitor had only 90 seconds to take his jump.

"You had to be able to catch a wind," Lewis said, after setting a Pan Am record of 28 feet 8 1/2 inches (8.75 meters), with a legal wind at his back. "It was the type of day you could have stepped up with three times the exact same wind. Or in three times they could be totally different. You just try to make the adjustment and do the best you could do."

So Bob Beamon's world standard of 29-2 1/2, set in Mexico City almost 19 years ago, remained intact. But Lewis's was the sixth-best jump of all time, and it gave him his 51st consecutive victory.

He beat Larry Myricks, the Alydar of U.S. long jumping, who jumped 28-1 1/2 with too much wind at his back, and Jaime Jefferson of Cuba, who jumped 27-11 with a legal wind. In Lewis's victory streak, Myricks has been the runner-up 21 times.

The winning jump came on Lewis's fourth effort, when the wind had temporarily shifted in his favor, to 1.7 mph. Lewis had reached the same distance as his winner two jumps earlier,

but it did not count for a record because the wind had reached 4.7 mph.

That was a mild diversion compared with what some of the others in the 12-man field contended with. Ray Quinones of Puerto Rico, for example, made one attempt with a tailwind of 14.98 mph. For the day, Lewis had five jumps of more than 28 feet, but only two of his attempts came when the wind was within the legal limit.

It may not sound like much, all these differences, but long jumpers are meticulously technical about their craft. They measure their strides along the approach and make adjustments toward the end, marked by an eight-inch take-off board. If they go beyond the far end of

the board, the jump is nullified. Winds make adjusting that much harder.

Lewis has been around long enough, since 1979, to deal with such matters. He knew after his first jump it might be a long day; failing to adjust to a tailwind of 5.81 mph, he jump-ran through the sand pit, a 22-7/8 effort. "The way things were going," he said, "I knew I wasn't going to be able to get the record."

Tellez was more disappointed. He was looking for a world record or a personal record from Lewis (anything above 28-10 1/4, which he has reached twice, but not since Jan. 27, 1984). "He's jumping well," Tellez said. "If he's jumping well, and there are no difficulties, he can go farther. I think he can go farther."

Tellez felt he might have been able to go farther had he been allowed to discuss the wind conditions with Lewis between jumps. But that's against the rules: coaches communicate with their athletes with hand signals, and even that violates the spirit of the law.

"If I could have taken a time-out and gotten to him," he said, "I would have let him know." Tellez spotted a glitch in Lewis's last four strides — when he was making his adjustments. He noticed Lewis "reaching" for the board, rather than maintaining his stride and driving to it.

"He would lean back too much," Tellez said. And that is the difference, he explained, between 28-8 1/2 and a jump of Beamonian proportions. "We don't even talk about 29-2 1/2," Tellez said. "I don't even know if that's the ultimate jump. We're just concentrating on jumping farther."

One gold medal changed hands only minutes after Sunday's ceremony for the women's 1,600-meter relay. Valerie Brissot won the winners' stand, signed an autograph for 23-year-old Bob O'Dare Jr., who is extremely slight, deaf and speaks in sign language, and then she placed the ribbon with the medal around his neck.

"I felt for him," said Brissot, who has a young son. "I was blessed. My son is growing up all right. I felt compelled to give it to him. It meant a lot to me to win this. I felt it would mean a lot to him, too."

The young man's flashing hands and gleaming eyes told how he felt, and his mother, Donna, said: "It must be the mothering instinct. She even came back to give him the medal case. What a lovely human being."



Carl Lewis, looking for a world record.

Darryl Strawberry, right, and Keith Hernandez of the Mets, exchanging low fives after Strawberry's three-run home run.

## New York 23, Chicago 10 — in Baseball

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
CHICAGO — After losing leads in three straight games to Chicago, the New York Mets blew the Cubs away in record-setting fashion on a windy Sunday at Wrigley Field.

And that awesome display of offense, led by Darryl Strawberry in a 23-10 victory, might just turn things around for the Mets. "I

don't know," said Manager Dave Johnson. "I sure would have liked to have had some of those runs the last two or three days."

In danger of being swept in the four-game series, New York unloaded a season-high 21 hits and a club-record 23 runs, eclipsing the previous mark of 20, set in August 1971, in Atlanta.

Strawberry had a three-run home run, a triple, two doubles; he scored five runs and drove in five. Len Dykstra struck out three times but came up to bat enough to get four hits, including a ninth homer, and three RBIs.

"We hadn't played well," said Strawberry, whose 29th home run of the year equaled his career high. "We were pumped up, and I was ready like everybody else. We came here 4 1/2 games out and we're leading 4 1/2 games out. We were lucky."

Strawberry, who has a sore right hip, was asked by Johnson if he wanted to sit the game out but the right-fielder declined. "No way," he said. "You can't take days off

this time of the year. It was important for me to be in the lineup."

Strawberry had doubled in the second inning, homered in the fourth and tripled to drive in two more runs to cap a seven-run sixth, at which point Johnson pulled most of his regulars.

But he left Strawberry in the game because he needed only a single to hit for the cycle. Instead, in the eighth, Strawberry doubled down the left-field line. Coach Bill Robinson tried to get him to stop at first, but "you have to take the extra base," said Strawberry.

Darryl picked up his sixth straight victory and his eighth in the last nine games.

But with a 7-0 lead in the fourth inning and rain beginning to fall, he used hurry-up tactics that backfired. "I wanted to get three outs quicker than I was supposed to," said Darling, who gave up a single to Andre Dawson between a pair of strikeouts. Then he walked the bases full and Jody Davis hit a grand-slam home run, followed by a pinch homer by Rafael Palmeiro.

"I lost my rhythm and I tried to rush too much," Darling said. "It's not a good thing to do. You have to pitch your game and let nature take its course." When the sun came out again, nature was back on course.

Red 2, Padres 0: In San Diego, Nick Easley's two homers supported a combined three-hitter by Ron Robinson and John Franco. In seven innings Robinson walked one and struck out a career-high eight.

Seven innings is probably my limit," said Robinson, who improved his record to 6-3 and has won five of six as a starter. "You're not going to get a complete game from Ron Robinson unless he only has to throw 50 pitches."

Giants 1, Dodgers 0: In San Francisco, Mike LaCoss pitched a three-hitter and Eddie Milner doubled home Chilly Davis in the 10th for a victory that kept the Giants tied with Cincinnati for first place in the National League West and concluded a 9-2 home stand.

Pinch hitting for LaCoss with two out, Davis singled off Tim Lincecum before Milner lined a shot into the left-field corner. Bob Welch had struck out San Francisco on four hits through the first eight innings.

Brewers 6, Orioles 2: In the American League, in Baltimore, Paul Molitor extended his hitting streak to 31 games with a third-inning double, and Ernest Riles and Glenn Braggs each drove in three runs as Milwaukee downed the Orioles.

Molitor's streak tied him with Ken Landreaux (1980) for the longest in the majors since Pete Rose set a modern National League mark of 44 straight games in 1978.

Riles, who hit a two-run homer earlier, and Braggs both had RBI singles in the eighth as the Brewers took a 4-2 lead.

Athletics 9, Angels 6: In Anaheim, California, a home run and two doubles from Jose Canseco

powered Oakland past California.

Canseco's run-scoring double with two out in the sixth capped a three-run rally that carried the A's to their third straight victory. Canseco, who had 33 homers and 117 RBIs as a rookie last year, has 31 RBIs in the 30 games since the All-Star break.

In the sixth, Reggie Jackson led off with a double against Chuck Finley, 2-5, and scored the tying run on shortstop Dick Schofield's error. Mike Davis contributed a run-scoring grounder before Canseco's RBI double. Darrell Miller, Mark McLemore and Jack Howell had hit second-inning home runs that gave the Angels a 5-1 lead.

Tigers 10, Royals 6: In Kansas City, Missouri, Lou Whitaker hit three doubles, Jim Morrison homered and drove in three runs and Alan Trammell's double broke a 4-4 tie in the seventh as Detroit outlasted the Royals.

The Tigers scored five times in the seventh against Jerry Don Gleason, who relieved Bret Saberhagen to start the inning. Whitaker doubled, Bill Madlock reached on an error and Trammell's double made it 5-4.

Jeff Robinson (9-5) got the victory as Detroit won for the fifth time in six games. He relieved Alvin Tanneau, who pitched 4 1/2 innings in the eighth at Royals Stadium and is 7-20 lifetime against Kansas City. (AP, UPI)

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## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Major League Leaders

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	50	30	.625
Boston	48	32	.600
California	47	33	.588
Cincinnati	46	34	.573
Cleveland	45	35	.562
Colorado	44	36	.551
Detroit	43	37	.539
Florida	42	38	.524
Los Angeles	41	39	.511
Minnesota	40	40	.500
Montreal	39	41	.488
New York	38	42	.476
Oakland	37	43	.464
Pittsburgh	36	44	.451
San Diego	35	45	.438
Seattle	34	46	.426
St. Louis	33	47	.413
Tampa Bay	32	48	.400
Texas	31	49	.387
Washington	30	50	.375
White Sox	29	51	.362
Winnipeg	28	52	.350
Yankees	27	53	.337

## Sunday's Major League Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	50	30	.625
Boston	48	32	.600
California	47	33	.588
Cincinnati	46	34	.573
Cleveland	45	35	.562
Colorado	44	36	.551
Detroit	43	37	.539
Florida	42	38	.524
Los Angeles	41	39	.511
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Tampa Bay	32	48	.400
Texas	31	49	.387
Washington	30	50	.375
White Sox	29	51	.362
Winnipeg	28	52	.350
Yankees	27	53	.337

## Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	50	30	.625
Boston	48	32	.600
California	47	33	.588
Cincinnati	46	34	.573
Cleveland	45	35	.562
Colorado	44	36	.551
Detroit	43	37	.539
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## Travers: At Last a Definitive Showdown

By Steven Crist

New York Times Service

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. — A week ago, maintenance crews began ripping down the fences separating the nation's oldest race track from its parking lot to expand the grounds by 15,000 square feet. After 120 years, it had finally happened — a race would be too big for Saratoga.

The race is the \$1 million Travers Stakes this Saturday, when more people than have ever seen a race at Saratoga are expected at the track. It is the race that the Triple Crown events this spring should have been but were not, and it is the race that the Travers is supposed to be but rarely is — a definitive showdown among all the nation's top 3-year-olds, where everyone's ready to fire his best shot.

Just 11 weeks ago, when the Triple Crown ended with the Belmont Stakes, there was little to look forward to with this crop of 3-year-olds. But twice he scored an authoritative 14-length victory in the Belmont after finishing second to Alysheba in both the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, and Alysheba's dismal fourth-place finish in the Belmont left racing fans with a sour taste.

In the absence of any other explanation, it seemed that Alysheba had suffered without Lasix, the antitumor medication he had used in four starts before the Belmont. It seemed likely Alysheba would never race in New York again.

Then in the Haskell Handicap at Monmouth Park on Aug. 1, Alysheba's handlers boldly decided to run him without Lasix, and it paid off with everything but a victory. Alysheba ran as well as he ever had, and only an indecisive ride made him fall a neck short of catching Bet Twice. Alysheba's fine performance without Lasix ensured that he would come to New York for the Travers.

That alone would have drawn a huge crowd here, but the fifth chapter of their rivalry is only half the story of this year's Travers.

When Alysheba and Bet Twice began their battles in May, they were tinged with the knowledge that several top 3-year-olds who might be just as good were sidelined. Alysheba and Bet Twice proved time and again that they were a bit better than their victims

in the Triple Crown races, but they had yet to take on the colts who had once been expected to lead the division.

Now, though, the best three of those colts are back, coming off major victories. And instead of the private battleground of Alysheba and Bet Twice, the Travers will be, just as important, a contest between the proven form of those colts and the late-blooming talents of Java Gold, Polish Navy and Temperate Sil.

On May 21, when Alysheba was outperforming Bet Twice to win the Kentucky Derby, the three colts who will challenge them in the Travers were a sorry crew.

Java Gold, who had won the Best Turf Stakes at Aqueduct two weeks earlier and was being pointed for the Preakness and the Belmont, was sniffling in his stall at Belmont Park, the victim of a respiratory virus.

At Churchill Downs, Temperate Sil was suffering from the same virus. And Polish Navy was at Belmont, just beginning a program of serious workouts after spending the spring recovering from knee surgery.

After watching the Derby, where Alysheba and Bet Twice staged a bumper-car race while turning in the slowest time in 13

years, the trainers of the sidelined horses had the same thought: If my horse comes back as good as he was, I want a shot at those two in the Travers.

The odds against all three returning to the races in top form, and getting a chance to take on both Alysheba and Bet Twice in the Travers, were enormous. And their first outings after their recoveries were discouraging.

Polish Navy was the first to reappear, running in the Riva Ridge Stakes on the Belmont Stakes undercard. He seemed the least likely to regain his best form, since many horses never come back the same after knee surgery. He was beaten eight lengths that day and then won an allowance race in ordinary style. His first real test came in the Dwyer Stakes on July 3. He chased Gone West for half a mile and then surrendered, struggling home third.

It seemed Polish Navy might be through, but he returned in the Jim Dandy here with a deceptively facile score; his final time of 1:48-2/5 for a mile and one-eighth (1,810 meters) was identical to the one posted the previous afternoon in the Whitney Handicap by the second of the three star 3-year-olds to return from the sidelines.

Temperate Sil, who shot into prominence when he defeated Alysheba by a neck in December's Hollywood Futurity, came to Kentucky this spring as California's top 3-year-old and would have been the second choice in the race. Charlie Whittingham, his trainer, thought this was an ordinary bunch of 3-year-olds and was confident Temperate Sil would bring him a second straight Derby victory after last year's score with Ferdinand.

After the virus denied him the chance to find out, Whittingham took his colt back to California and began planning for the Travers. He brought him back in the Silver Screen Handicap July 3. Temperate Sil was not ready, fading badly to be beaten 16 1/2 lengths as the 3-to-5 favorite. It was just a prep, though, because 23 days later in the Swaps Stakes, he led every step of the way after setting a fast pace and won by a length.

How do the three returning stars stack up against the two established ones? The five have never run in the same race, but some met earlier in their careers. The circumstances were so different, though, that the results may be irrelevant in handicapping the Travers.

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## Pan American Games

Atlanta	50	30	.625
Boston	48	32	.600
California	47	33	.588
Cincinnati	46	34	.573
Cleveland	45	35	.562
Colorado	44	36	.553
Los Angeles	43	37	.538
Montreal	42	38	.524
New York	41	39	.510
Pittsburgh	40	40	.500
San Diego	39	41	.488
St. Louis	38	42	.476
Washington	37	43	.463
White Sox	36	44	.450
Chicago	35	45	.438
Philadelphia	34	46	.426
San Francisco	33	47	.412
Seattle	32	48	.400
Texas	31	49	.388
Los Angeles	30	50	.375
San Francisco	29	51	.363
San Diego	28	52	.350
Seattle	27	53	.338
St. Louis	26	54	.327
Washington	25	55	.314
White Sox	24	56	.302
Chicago	23	57	.290
Philadelphia	22	58	.278
San Francisco	21	59	.266
Seattle	20	60	.254
St. Louis	19	61	.242
Washington	18	62	.230
White Sox	17	63	.218
Chicago	16	64	.206
Philadelphia	15	65	.194
San Francisco	14	66	.182
Seattle	13	67	.170
St. Louis	12	68	.158
Washington	11	69	.146
White Sox	10	70	.133
Chicago	9	71	.111
Philadelphia	8	72	.099
San Francisco	7	73	.087
Seattle	6	74	.075
St. Louis	5	75	.063
Washington	4	76	.051
White Sox	3	77	.039
Chicago	2	78	.026
Philadelphia	1	79	.014
San Francisco	0	80	.000



